"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Possibly showers; northeast to east winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,133. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 91c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¼c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 2.

Artillerymen are angry at the orders of Gov. Black that they are to be left at home and new batteries formed for active service in the field under the second call, and they declare that, notwithstanding the order, they will join the new commands. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast meets the Armory Board to-day, and will to-morrow inspect the neighboring forts.

Rear Admiral Erben was relieved from duty as President of the Coast Defense Board and again placed on the retired list. The action of the members of the board in trying to have the order of transfer to Washington rescinded is said to be the cause.

Page 4.

Depositions relating to the loss of La Bourgogne were taken before the French Consul General in this city, and memorial services for the repose of the souls of the victims of the catastrophe were held in several of the city churches.

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Rear Admiral David Ammen, who invented the ram Katahdin, died yesterday in the Navy Hospital at Washington.

A cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, near Santiago, announced that twelve tons of supplies had been landed in the surf. Gen. Shafter furnished transportation.

Josiah J. White, the eccentric millionaire of Brooklyn, who is confined in Raymond Street Jail, appeared at the Surrogate's Court yesterday and continued to make it interesting for the officials.

Local Forecaster Dunn of the Weather Bureau tendered his resignation to the Secretary of Agriculture. He had been ordered by Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, to go either to the West Indies or to the station at Cleveland, Ohio.

Page 10.

Prominent physicians watched a public test of a partial cure of total blindness. The subject was John P. Martin, who had been successfully treated by George H. Cassidy, who has invented a cure by means of a gas. The method may be tried by Charles Broadway Rouss.

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Two tenth-floor offices in the sixteen-story Manhattan Life Building were burned out.

Miss Anna B. Shenessy's death was foretold in a dream three months before it occurred.

Miss Josephine L. Rubsam, who recently testified in court that she found it difficult to live on $100 a week, was married last Friday to Frederick S. Glover.

Mrs. Filomena Caferia and Julia Parlato, a four-year-old girl, were burned to death in the tenement house at 1,561 Avenue A. Their clothing caught fire. Many inmates of the house saw the accident, but were too terror-stricken to render assistance.

When the proposed appropriation for the Zoological Society's garden came up before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Mayor expressed himself emphatically in opposition to giving money to affairs under private control.

Officials of savings banks said that depositors were not withdrawing their money as much this year as is usual in July. It had been thought that these deposits might invest largely in Government bonds after getting their interest from the banks on July 1.

At the meeting of the Board of Education it was recomemnded that certain grants of licenses to teachers be made which will greatly increase the salary list. Superintendent Maxwell announced that an examination of applicants for admission to the Teachers' Training School will be held on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2.

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TO MANILA THURSDAY.

The Next Expedition, Under Command of Gen. Otis, Will Go First to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 11.—This week will see another exodus of the Manila forces. Thursday morning the Peru, carrying Major Gen. E. S. Otis and staff, six troops of the Fourth United States Cavalry, under command of Col. Kellogg, and two batteries of the Sixth United States Artillery, under command of Major Grugan, and the City of Puebla, with the Fourteenth Infantry detachment, will steam out of the harbor.

Major Gen. Otis has decided not to wait for the New York Volunteers, but will proceed at once to Honolulu to assist, according to his orders, in the ceremonies of occupying the city.

The Fourth Cavalry, the Sixth Artillery, and Fourteenth Infantry will have the privilege of taking part in the ceremonies. They will remain in Honolulu until the other three vessels of the fleet of five destined for the fourth expedition come on; then the whole force of the troops, with Major Gen. E. S. Otis and Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, will proceed to Manila.

The troops for the Rio Janeiro have not yet been selected. The fifth and probably the last expedition to the Philippines will await the return transports of the first expedition, the Australia, City of Sydney, and Peking.

MANY DIRECTORS MAY BE FINED.

Members of 700 Michigan Corporations Likely to be Heavily Mulcted.

LANSING, Mich., July 11.—The Secretary of State has reported 700 corporations to the Attorney General for failure to make their annual reports. The law as amended makes each Director liable for all the debts of a delinquent corporation, and subjects each to a fine of $25 and a penalty of $5 for each day after March 1 that the delinquency continues. It is the duty of the Attorney General to proceed against the Directors, and that official will act promptly.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A large area of high pressure, central in the St. Lawrence Valley, covers New England, the Atlantic States, and the central valleys. The pressure is generally low in the Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central to the north of Montana. A feeble storm centre lies over Eastern Florida, but shows no sign of development. Brisk northeasterly winds will continue on the South Atlantic Coast to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	70	60	63
6 A. M.	68	60	66
9 A. M.	68	65	70
12 M.	76	68	76
3 P. M.	76	71	77
6 P. M.	78	70	74
9 P. M.	75	68	71
12 P. M.	71	66	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70%
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1897	73
Corresponding date for last 30 years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was [illegible] degrees at 1 P. M.; the minimum was 59 [illegible] at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. [illegible] and at 3:00 P. M. 41.

SPANISH CABINET HAS RESIGNED

Disagreed on a Proposition to End the War.

THE OUTCOME UNCERTAIN

Military Element Likely to Come to the Front.

MAY WORK FOR PEACE

Reconstruction of the Ministry Not Regarded as a Warlike Measure—Matter in the Queen Regent's Hands.

LONDON, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Señor Sagasta went to the Palace to-day and tendered his resignation and that of the Cabinet. It is said that he advised the Queen Regent to appoint a new Cabinet largely consisting of the military element, which would not necessarily mean the adoption of a warlike policy, but probably the reverse.

"It is generally expected that the resignation will be accepted; but the result may possibly be merely a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. The Ministers are now in council, and Señor Sagasta has doubtless communicated to them an account of his audience with the Queen Regent.

"The Cabinet resigned in consequence of irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations."

MADRID, July 11.—On leaving the Cabinet Council this evening the Ministers declared that they had mutually engaged to maintain the strictest reserve on the subject of their deliberations.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an audience with the Queen Regent to-day, and subsequently an important conference with the French Ambassador.

SPAIN KNOWS HER WEAKNESS.

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MADRID, July 10.—In spite of the fact that public opinion is divided, it is inclining rapidly in favor of peace, the people becoming more convinced every day of the impossibility of withstanding the power of the United States.

The peace party in the Cabinet is urging immediate negotiations looking to peace, and Señor Gamazo, the Minister of Public Instruction, threatens to resign if the war party outweighs his influence. The war party, however, urges a continuance of the struggle "to convince America that it is difficult to obtain a prompt triumph for her army and thus secure for Spain better terms."

There is a split in the Cabinet which will probably result in its resignation and the formation of an intermediary Government, because Señor Silvela and the Conservatives are unwilling to incur the responsibility of the peace negotiations, for the best obtainable terms are certain to be trying to Spanish pride, which will demand a scapegoat.

The increasing unpopularity of Señor Sagasta's Government, if supported by the Throne regardless of public opinion, may damage the Throne.

The situation is most trying to the Queen Regent, who is suffering more keenly than her subjects. Swayed by outside counsels and by the divided opinion of the Cabinet and nation, her Majesty must soon decide upon some course of action and will probably form a Government with a strong military element and including the most popular politicians. She began consulting on this subject to-day and had a long conference with Señor Romero y Robledo.

BLANCO WANTS MORE WAR.

MADRID, July 11.—The Imparcial says of Sunday's Cabinet meeting: "We think importance should be attached to the fact that Spain will reap great advantages in negotiating for peace before Santiago and Manila, and perhaps even Puerto Rico are captured, as, should the Americans occupy these places, their terms will naturally be harder."

The Imparcial adds: "It is most probable that the Government will telegraph Capt. Gen. Blanco to this effect, urging him to direct the opinion of the army toward this solution. On Gen. Blanco's reply depends whether the Government commences negotiations immediately, without awaiting the outcome of the situation at Santiago de Cuba."

It is said that Capt. Gen. Blanco has cabled to Madrid declaring that the Volunteer Army in Cuba wishes the war to continue, as the troops hope to secure victories.

WHAT SPAIN HEARS WE WANT.

MADRID, July 11.—It is asserted the United States makes the following demands as conditions of peace:

First—The possession of Cuba and Puerto Rico, with a port in the Canaries.

Second—An indemnity of £48,000,000, (about $240,000,000.)

Third—The retention of the Philippines as a guarantee of the payment of the indemnity.

These terms are regarded as impossible.

CAMARA AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, July 11.—The Spanish armored cruiser Carlos V. and ten Spanish transports remain outside this port, waiting for Admiral Camara, who, on board the Spanish battleship Pelayo, leaves here this morning.

The Spanish Admiral was allowed to tranship 600 tons of coal from the San Augustin last night in the harbor, on furnishing a written guarantee that the Pelayo needed it, and that the entire Spanish squadron was returning to Spain direct.

Torpedo Boats at the Canaries.

LONDON, July 11.—Advices received here to-day from Grand Canary Island, the centre of the group of the Canaries, dated July 2, say one Spanish torpedo boat is there and two others are understood to be in the neighboring islands. Matters are quiet and the reserves are still under arms.

Archduchess Elizabeth in Vienna.

VIENNA, July 11.—The Archduchess Elizabeth has arrived here from Madrid.

QUEEN REGENT WANTS PEACE.

LONDON, July 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Queen Regent is willing to open peace negotiations with the United States without any mediation of the powers, provided the conditions are not too severe.

"Her maximum concession at present is a declaration of the independence of Cuba."

LONDON PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the "gloomy outlook for Spain," says:

"Unless the new Cabinet is quickly formed the delay may easily issue in confusion or even disorder, which would indefinitely complicate the whole problem."

SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATE.

LONDON, July 11.—Spanish fours opened to-day at 35⅝, a net gain of ⅜ over Saturday's closing point. Few of them were obtainable. Small special bargains were done at 36. The bears at the closing expressed fears that there would be a short supply of stamped bonds to-morrow.

PARIS, July 11.—Spanish fours opened at 35.25. The closing price Saturday was 35.45. They closed to-day at 35.45, unchanged from Saturday's closing.

Business on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but prices were fairly maintained. Italian securities were easier. Spanish fours opened firm, but reacted later on realizations due to the receipt of the news of the termination of the armistice between the opposing forces at Santiago de Cuba and the dispatches announcing the renewal of the bombardment. Later in the afternoon, however, Spanish fours recovered. Brazilian securities were weaker. Rio Tintos were purchased for English account.

BERLIN, July 11.—Prices opened rather firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours were the chief attraction. Subsequently, especially toward the close, there was an all-round reaction. American securities and Canadian Pacific shares were weak.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—There was a firm opening on the Boerse to-day, but prices reacted on realizations. Spanish fours advanced and American securities were firm.

VIENNA, July 11.—Business was dull on the Boerse here to-day.

MADRID, July 11.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 57.75. Gold was quoted at 78.75.

RESIGNS HIS COLONELCY.

Major Lee of the Ninth Infantry Was Leader of the Tenth Volunteer Regiment.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Major Jesse M. Lee of the Ninth Regular Infantry has resigned his commission as Colonel of the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, to which he was recently appointed. The resignation of a Colonelcy is not so common a thing in these days of many applicants and few vacancies as to be allowed to pass unnoticed, and in view of the fact that the voluntary relinquishment of his command by Col. Lee is about the first instance of the kind on record since the present war began, if not absolutely the only one, it has attracted a great deal of attention.

The resignation is accounted for partly by the fact that Major Lee has recently received his promotion from the rank of Captain in the regular army. As his promotion would have gone on just the same had he retained his new post, and as it is an unusual thing for an army officer to prefer a lower rank, with less pay, other things being equal, it is felt that this does not explain the resignation of the higher rank, except on the supposition that "the other things" were not "equal."

The Tenth Volunteer Infantry is one of the so-called "immune" regiments and is one of the four regiments out of that number to be made up of negroes. It is one of the regiments, too, in which it was determined to try for the first time the experiment of having both white and colored commissioned officers, the latter to hold the grade of lieutenant. It is to this mixture that the resignation of Col. Lee is attributed. After having raised the regiment, in itself no small task, he decided, it is said, that he would prefer to be a Major in his old regiment, where all the officers and all the men are white, rather than to be a Colonel with negro Lieutenants in the commissioned officers' mess.

Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones of the Tenth Cavalry has been appointed to the vacancy left by the resignation of Col. Lee. The regiment has been ordered to rendezvous at Augusta, Ga. It was raised chiefly in the District of Columbia.

MOVING FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, July 11.—Orders reached Gen. Brooke to-day from the War Department to forward the recruits for the Second and Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments which left here last week, supposedly to go at once to Cuba. There are about 1,000 of those recruits who were left here by the regiments named when they departed. The recruits will leave to-morrow morning, and these, together with the wagon trains for the three regiments, were loaded on the cars to-day for Charleston, and will depart in the morning.

Orders were also received to-day delaying the departure of the First Ohio Cavalry until Wednesday morning. The regiment is thoroughly equipped, and has all its belongings packed ready for departure. It is to go to Tampa.

Gen. Sanger, commanding the Third Division of the Third Corps, has issued an order directing regimental commanders to report to him all the sharpshooters in their commands, which are to be formed into companies of sharpshooters for use in case the Spaniards keep up the practice begun at Santiago.

It was stated to-day on the authority of a high official that the Second Division of the First Corps, under Gen. Poland, has been designated as an expedition for Puerto Rico, and that the division will be dispatch at as early a day as possible.

The Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments have been busy to-day furnishing the smaller equipments, such as gun slings, canteens, new shoes, and extra underclothing to regiments, all of which are now almost completely equipped for the field.

Chief Surgeon Hartsuff stated to-day that the health of the army was excellent, although because of recent excesses among some of the regiments as a result of pay-day, a number of men were suffering from Summer complaints. The serious cases in the hospitals are not more than is expected in so large an army.

HAS SANTIAGO SURRENDERED?

Flag of Truce Raised After Bombardment by Fleet.

LAND FIGHT HADN'T BEGUN

Shell from a Warship Blew Up a Church Stored with Powder.

MILES AT THE FRONT

Conferred with Sampson and Shafter on Arriving—Report that Generals Favored Acceptance of Toral's Terms.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, via Playa del Este, July 11.—At 9:30 this morning, after several range-finding shots over the ridge protecting Santiago from the sea, the United States cruiser Newark opened fire into the city with her eight-inch guns.

The Signal Corps officers stationed on top of the ridge reported the effect of the shots.

The New York, Brooklyn, and Indiana participated in the firing at intervals of five minutes.

The bombardment lasted for two hours, when Gen. Shafter reported that the shells were mostly falling in the bay and doing but little damage.

The last shot, however, struck a prominent church in the heart of the city, which was heavily stored with powder and ammunition, causing a tremendous explosion. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

When the warships ceased firing, and before Gen. Shafter had begun a land attack, a flag of truce was seen coming from the city. The object of this was not known at noon to-day, when the correspondent of The Associated Press left the front.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale with Gen. Nelson A. Miles and the United States protected cruiser Columbia arrived.

Rear Admiral Sampson visited Gen. Miles immediately on his arrival, and then the Yale went to Siboney, Gen. Miles and his personal staff landing in a pouring rain.

WASHINGTON WAITS FOR NEWS.

Gen. Shafter Intimated that He Would Resume Bombardment Yesterday and Destroy the City.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, arrived off Santiago Bay shortly after noon to-day.

Upon the arrival of the auxiliary cruiser Yale, on which Gen. Miles was a passenger, communication was opened with Admiral Sampson, and the two commanders were soon in conference.

During the early afternoon Gen. Miles landed at Playa del Este, and communicated with Gen. Shafter, commanding the American forces before Santiago, by telephone.

The news of Gen. Miles's arrival was the most assuring information from the seat of war to many army officers to-day. There had been some expectation of a dispatch from Gen. Shafter telling that hostilities had been generally and furiously renewed with the expectation of bringing matters to a speedy conclusion, but some intimations from the War Department checked the sanguine and helped to form an opinion that Gen. Shafter was not quite ready to press the assault, or else was purposely waiting to consult with Gen. Miles before making a crushing attack.

Dispatches from Shafter.

The general effect of this was disappointing, for early this morning the department made public dispatches from Gen. Shafter received soon after midnight, in which he intimated that the bombardment would be resumed to-day, and that if not quickly conclusive some of the light-draught boats of the fleet would get in close to the harbor and help with their heavy guns. He added that as soon as Henry's reinforcements arrived (which they did yesterday) the city would be surrounded and knocked to pieces with the artillery.

It was, however, regarded by some as possible that he had consented to a further extension under the flag of truce in view of certain signs of weakening on the part of the Spanish commander.

Having discussed the situation with Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter, it is believed here that Gen. Miles will now supervise the work to be performed at Santiago. He is not there as a mere spectator. He gave Secretary Alger to understand that the army regulations compelled him to command when he was with the army, and that to merely look on was not permitted to him. The army officers have the highest respect for the experience, courage, and ambition of Gen. Miles. Even those who are sometimes disposed to criticise him, give him credit for being a good soldier, with a record of good luck in his undertakings, and a distinct desire to win one more star during the war.

Fear that Spaniards Will Get Out.

At the White House and at headquarters there has been a fear for two days that the next dispatch from the seat of war would bring the information that the Spanish forces at Santiago had sneaked out of the city, leaving an empty shell instead of the 10,000 men, more or less, that Shafter hoped to capture. With the lines strengthened by reinforcements and possibly with some new dispositions that will carry the right of the American line well around to the northeast of Santiago, it is hoped by the President and Secretary Alger that Gen. Miles will be able to cut off all ways of relief except that toward Manzanillo.

Gen. Miles before he left for the scene of operations spoke several times of the importance of preventing reinforcements reaching Santiago for the Spanish. From his point of view, the utmost vigilance and energy ought to have been exerted to cut off Pando and his men or any other General who desired to encourage Santiago. While he hoped that Garcia would be able to help Gen. Shafter to do this, his talks with the Cuban leaders had not fully convinced him that reliance was to be placed upon either their figures or the fighting ability of their men.

A well-informed army officer said this afternoon that he believed we should have word soon that the Manzanillo column, of which so much has been printed, would be found to have approached Santiago without intending to enter. It was possible that it had stopped ten or fifteen miles to the westward, intrenched itself, and prepared to have the retreating column of Spaniards fall back upon this intrenched position to await the onset of the United States troops if they undertook to follow. Should this plan have been adopted and carried out the opportunity to retreat would be merely the beginning of a prolonged campaign. To avoid this, and to lessen the difficulty of dealing with the remnant of troops from Manzanillo will undoubtedly, it is believed, be the first task to which Gen. Miles will address his attention.

Officers who appreciate Gen. Miles's capacity as a soldier say that he will develop abundant ingenuity in dealing with the situation. If his desire to have a very much larger force at Santiago had been complied with earlier, there is no doubt that it would have been possible to quite surround the city, or at least to hold every road or pass by which the troops of Spain must retreat if they are ordered to leave Santiago over night.

The plight of the men if they are marched toward or to Manzanillo will be bad, as Manzanillo is not much better provided with subsistence for troops than Santiago, and when it is invested, as it is likely to be shortly, if there should be a retreat of the Santiago garrison to that city, the army that abandoned one point will only have deferred its capture and imprisonment.

If there is any adverse opinion at the War Department concerning Gen. Shafter's reception of the thousands of refugees from Santiago, it is not general, although there are some officers who say that it is to be regretted that the Spanish should not have been obliged to take care of them, instead of turning them over to the United States to be fed. The President evidently contemplated something of the kind, for he urged Gen. Corbin a week or more ago to provide rations at Santiago for 100,000 persons a day for an indefinite time.

These orders have been carried out so far as possible, and it is expected that there will be rations on hand before long for all refugees, prisoners, and troops of the United States. Until peaceful conditions come in Cuba the President expects the United States will have to furnish the people of the island with a great deal of food.

OUR ARTILLERY AT SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The conflicting statements cabled from Santiago about the artillery strength of the American force now there has led to much confusion on that point in the public mind. Exact information on the subject is difficult to obtain here on account of the confusion attending the embarkation of the original expedition at Tampa, which makes it almost impossible to ascertain exactly what part of the artillery massed at that point was taken with the invading army.

Inquiry at the War Department to-day developed the fact, however, that it is positively known there that ten of the light batteries out of the fourteen in the regular army are now at Santiago. Two of the four remaining left Washington this morning on their way there, and the other two have been sent to the Philippines. These batteries have six guns each, all of 3.2 inches, making a total of sixty light field pieces in Cuba available for the attack on Santiago as soon as they can all be put in position. The siege pieces, which constitute the most formidable part of the artillery equipment, are five-inch rifles, firing either solid projectiles or shells, and seven-inch howitzers and mortars for shelling purposes exclusively.

Just how many of these Gen. Shafter took with him the officials here do not know, and no two reports from Santiago agree. The siege train, which was originally made up with a view of the bombardment of Havana, was sent to Tampa before the sailing of the Shafter expedition; but it is stated at the War Department that it is not known exactly how many of its pieces were shipped. It is believed, however, that there are eight of these big guns at Santiago, four rifles and four howitzers, with a number of mortars. There is no volunteer artillery with the army before Santiago.

FAVORED TORAL'S TERMS?

SIBONEY, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 10—8 P. M.—A majority of our Generals, Gen. Wheeler leading, were in favor of accepting the Spanish commander's terms of surrender, which were that the garrison should be allowed to march out with its sidearms and have a start of twenty miles without molestation. Gen. Toral agreed that if this was accepted he would not destroy the ships in the harbor, the guns, and ammunition in the forts, or the buildings in the city.

It was argued on one side that the Spaniards can march out to the westward anyhow, and could burn the city and destroy all the vessels, guns, and ammunition before leaving.

It is rumored that Gen. Shafter strongly advised the Government to accept Gen. Toral's offer, urging the importance of gaining immediate possession of Santiago Harbor and city, so as to leave our fleet and army free to undertake other work, and to enable us to begin the relief of the starving Cubans immediately.

President McKinley's response, it is rumored, was as laconic as was Gen. Grant's upon a similar occasion.

RAIN OF SHELLS ON THE CITY.

Firing Was Resumed Sunday in a Heavy Thunderstorm—Fleet Co-operated, but Shots Fell Short.

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GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR SANTIAGO, July 10—8 P. M.—The bombardment of Santiago has been resumed.

At 11:30 this morning Gen. Shafter notified Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, that by President McKinley's direction the Spanish proposition to surrender if the garrison was allowed to leave Santiago with its side-arms was rejected, and that the United States would accept no terms but immediate and unconditional surrender.

Gen. Toral at 2:45 P. M. replied in a brief note that he rejected President McKinley's proposal, and would discuss no other terms than those suggested by himself.

At 3:15 P. M. Gen. Shafter notified Gen. Toral that the armistice would be terminated, and that hostilities would be resumed at 4 o'clock. At the same time he issued instructions to each of the division commands to prepare for a fresh attack on the Spanish works. These orders were promulgated from Aguadores to El Caney.

At 4 o'clock our guns opened fire all along the line, and until dark have been pouring a deadly hail of shells into the Spanish intrenchments.

Our men are greatly refreshed by their three days' rest, and have been fighting with lion-like spirit. The knowledge of the arrival of reinforcements gives them new enthusiasm.

The artillery is in place and doing effective work. The fire from the Spaniards in the trenches is very weak.

The City of Santiago is almost in darkness this evening, and our men believe that the resistance of the Spaniards is about at an end.

They expect a general assault to-morrow, should the city not have surrendered by daybreak.

The Americans are now much better fortified in the trenches.

BOMBARDMENT BY THE FLEET.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, Off Aguadores, July 10.—The Brooklyn, Texas, and Indiana, under Commander Schley, began the bombardment of the City of Santiago de Cuba at 5:15 this afternoon, in obedience to a request from Gen. Shafter, conveyed by a signal from the shore.

The warships lined up from east to west, a quarter of a mile from the shore, and fired over the limestone cliffs that come down to the sea and hide the city, five miles away.

When the bombardment began a heavy rainstorm was in progress, with thunder and lightning; but artillery fire could be heard on shore, indicating that Gen. Shafter had resumed hostilities immediately on the ending of the armistice.

Following the roar of Commodore Schley's guns could be heard the shrieking of the shells as they sped on their way to the city. Then came a long echo from the hills back of Santiago, and sometimes a peal of thunder prolonged the reverberations and gave the impression that the city was bombarded from sky, sea, and land.

The situation must have been appalling to the Spaniards, and if Gen. Shafter made the demonstration for the moral effect which it would have on the wavering enemy, he probably attained his end.

After thirty-five shots had been fired from the eight-inch guns, Commodore Schley became convinced that those of the Brooklyn were falling short and ordered a cessation, permitting the battleships to continue, they, with their larger guns, having longer range. The shots were fired apparently with great deliberation and at intervals of two minutes. The signals from the shore announced that the shells fell a thousand yards short and a little to the left of the Spanish position.

At dusk the squadron ceased firing entirely, and Commodore Schley sent a launch to the shore to ask Gen. Shafter if he desired firing continued during the night.

When The Associated Press reporter went aboard the Brooklyn Commodore Schley said he was ignorant of the purpose of the bombardment. The Associated Press reporter read to him a message received at Juragua from a mounted courier, saying the armistice was ended and that hostilities had been resumed. Commodore Schley said:

"Gen. Shafter signaled to me to begin the bombardment as soon as I could get into position. I doubted from the start whether I could hit the city. I had to guess at its location and be very careful not to injure our own army. If I bombard to-morrow, I shall have range marks on shore to guide me, and I shall take the ships closer to the shore than to-day. The water off Aguadores is so smooth that our marksmanship was not affected by the swaying of the ships. In firing to-day I gave the turrets the greatest possible elevation, by listing the ships; but I knew I would fall short. The guns will carry more than five miles, but to throw shots over the cliff a greater elevation is required."

When the Dandy left Aguadores at 7 o'clock the warships were still in position.

BLANCO'S OFFICIAL VERSION.

MADRID, July 11—10:30 P. M.—Gen. Blanco has cabled the Government as follows:

"The proposal for an unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba being rejected, hostilities were resumed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, (Sunday.) I ordered Santiago to defend itself à outrance. The enemy commenced by a cannonade, setting fire to the wreck of the Alfonso XII., [Reina Mercedes?] which henceforth it will be impossible to save. The Americans also appear to threaten Baturanao Bay.

"The cruiser Pensylvania, (sic,) which I had sent with 80,000 rations to force the blockade at Santiago, was pursued by the enemy and abandoned its cargo. This attempt to revictual the town therefore has failed.

"The enemy opened the attack on San Juan and El Morro at 4:15 P. M. by a brisk fusillade and by guns. Our troops maintained their positions, and the enemy abandoned their advanced trenches and those on the hill of San Juan. The squadron simultaneously bombarded the town. The firing ceased at 7 o'clock. Our troops behaved admirably, and our losses were slight."

Another Havana dispatch says:

"The Americans abandoned their positions at Santiago. The Spaniards had one cavalry officer wounded."

OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department has posted the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter:

"Headquarters Near Santiago, July 11.

"Following report of casualties in the First Division yesterday afternoon just received:

"Killed: Capt. CHARLES W. ROWELL, Second Infantry, and Private PETER NELSON, Company A, Second Infantry.

"Wounded: Lieut. N. J. LUTZ, Second Infantry; Privates CHARLES JENKS, Company A, Second Infantry; Private CHARLES LENTKI, Company B, Second Infantry, and Private NELSON GILBERT, JR., Twenty-first Infantry.

Capt. Charles W. Rowell.

Capt. Charles W. Rowell of the Second United States Infantry, who was killed on Sunday, was born in this State and appointed therefrom to the Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1870. Upon graduating he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, on June 17, 1874, and saw his first service from Sept. 30 to Oct. 10 of that year in garrison at

Continued on Page 2.

THE NAVAL FIGHT OFF SANTIAGO

Destruction of Cervera's Ships Described by a Non-Combatant.

SCHLEY WAS COOL AND HAPPY.

Joked with Capt. Clark of the Oregon as They Chased the Colon.

Request that He Might Have the Honor of Receiving the Cruiser's Surrender Refused by Sampson.

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JURUGUA, Cuba, July 4.—The following description of the battle between the American and Spanish warships in these waters was written by the only non-combatant who witnessed the entire fight. That non-combatant was the correspondent of The Associated Press, who saw the engagement from a position almost at the elbow of Commodore Schley, on the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn:

Sunday, July 3, the fifth Sunday for the American squadron before Santiago and the ninth weekly anniversary of the day of the Dewey victory at Cavite, and the fifth of the discovery by Commodore Schley of the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron, brought no particularly different situation from what had marked the preceding Sundays. The monotony, the lack of picturesqueness at daybreak, the heat of the tropical sun, all were there.

Over the tops of the supposedly destroyed earthworks appeared the muzzles of the same old guns, quite ready, despite the Saturday bombardment, to speak their piece if called upon. On the slightly rolling sea the great gray battleships of the American fleet swung lazily at a distance of from four to five miles from the harbor entrance.

The lines, which at all times was supposed to be a half circle, in closing the harbor entrance as a central point, was more than ordinarily broken up this hot morning. The big battleships had drifted to the east considerably, and the Massachusetts, the New York, the New Orleans, and the Newark were not in sight, the New York having taken Admiral Sampson down to Altares, eight miles east from the blockade, to make a visit to the camp of the American Army, while the other missing vessels were at Guantanamo, forty miles to the east.

The vessels on the blockade were the Iowa, Indiana, and Oregon, battleships; the Brooklyn, flagship of Commodore Schley, and the small yachts Gloucester and Vixen. The Iowa was swinging a mile further out than the rest of the squadron, trying to fix her forward twelve-inch turret, which was out of repair; while the Indiana was doing the same thing to her forward thirteen-inch turret. The absolutely available ships in the squadron, therefore, were only the Oregon, Texas, and Brooklyn, although later both Capt. Evans and Capt. Taylor fought their ships.

Crews Were at General Muster.

It is a custom on ships, regulated by the rules, that there shall be a general muster at least once each three months, and that the articles of war shall be read. First call had been sounded at 9:15 A. M., and the men were assembling on the decks. The lookout in the masthead of the Brooklyn had some time before reported smoke in the harbor, but, as the same thing had been noticed several times, no special attention was paid to it. The Brooklyn and the Vixen were the only ships to the west of the entrance, the other ships having drifted well to the east.

On the bridge of the Brooklyn Navigator Hodgson said sharply to the lookout: "Isn't that smoke moving?"

And the lookout, after a minute's inspection with the long glass, dropped it excitedly and fairly yelled: "There's a big ship coming out of the harbor, sir."

Hodgson, who is a particularly cool man, looked once himself, and then grasping the megaphone shouted: "After bridge, there. Tell the Commodore the enemy's fleet is coming out?"

Commodore Schley was sitting under the awning on the quarterdeck. Going to the bridge he said, "Raise the signal to the fleet," and, turning to Capt. Cook, who stood near, he said, "Clear ship for action." Then he went forward and took his place on a little platform of wood running on the outside of the conning tower which had been built for him. He was dressed in blue trousers, a black alpaca jacket, and the regulation cap, without the broad band of gold braid.

The men with a yell went to their guns and the rapid preliminary orders were given. Schley, glasses in hand, watched the first ship turn out and saw her start for the west. Still he gave no signal to fire or move. The Oregon opened with her thirteen-inch shells, and the Indiana and Texas followed suit. But the range was a long one. Still the Brooklyn waited. But down below the coal was being forced into the furnace, every boiler was being worked, and every gun made ready to fire. Schley wanted to know which way they were all going or whether they would scatter. In the meantime the Oregon began to turn to the west and the Texas had moved in closer and was damaging the leading ship, the Infanta Maria Teresa.

The Brooklyn Opens Fire.

"They are all coming west, Sir," shouted Lieut. Sears. And just then the western batteries opened up.

"Full speed ahead. Open fire!" shouted the Commodore. "Fire deliberately and don't waste a shot," he added; and the orderlies carried the words to the turrets.

In an instant the Brooklyn's terrific 8 and 5-inch batteries on her port side opened, and the cruiser headed for a point in front of the first escaping ship, firing at and receiving the fire from two of them.

Then Commodore Schley saw that the first ship was coming out from the shore, headed directly for the Brooklyn, with the evident intention of ramming her. A clever manoeuvre was here accomplished.

"Hard aport with your helm," shouted Schley, and the cruiser began to go around, the smoke coming from funnels in huge volumes. Quickly she turned and quickly her big steel ram was pointing at the first ship. The Infanta Maria Teresa had to work in shore to avoid being rammed. The shells of the Texas and Oregon, with the terrible storm of shell from the Brooklyn, had done their work, and the smoke began to appear pouring from her decks.

In the meantime the converted yacht Gloucester could be seen, with the help of the Iowa, destroying the two torpedo boat destroyers that had followed the last ship out.

At 10 o'clock the entire Cape Verde Squadron was outside the harbor and going rapidly westward. The Iowa and the Indiana could not keep up the pace, but the Oregon was coming across to the assistance of the Brooklyn, which at 10:05 was engaging the first three ships, the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Cristobal Colon, and the Viscaya. At 10:11 the Spanish ships had all concentrated their shots on the Brooklyn, and she was in a perfect rain of shells, most of which went over her.

Standing in this hail of shells, Commodore Schley asked a young man named Ellis, who stood near him with a stadimeter, "What is the distance to the Viscaya?" The man took the observation. "Twenty-two hundred yards, Sir," he said, and there was a whistle, followed by a splash, as his head was literally torn from his shoulders by an eight-inch shell.

"Too bad," said Commodore Schley, as the body fell at his feet; and then, with his glasses to his eyes, he added: "The first ship is done for. She is running ashore."

The Maria Teresa was running her nose on the beach and in an instant was a mass of flames.

The Brooklyn was ordered to concentrate her fire on the Almirante Oquendo, and, with the Oregon's assistance, in ten minutes more the Oquendo was sent ashore a burning wreck, but a short distance from Santiago. The Iowa in the mean time had sunk one torpedo boat destroyer, and the other one had been driven ashore by the Gloucester's terrific rapid fire.

Engagement with the Viscaya.

At 10:40 the Brooklyn turned her attention to the Viscaya, the Cristobal Colon having passed the latter and now being in the lead, well up the coast. At the time the only vessels in sight from the Brooklyn were the Oregon, about a mile and a half astern, and the Texas, about three miles astern. At 10:54 the Viscaya was raked fore and aft clean along her gun deck by an eight-inch shell from the Brooklyn. Another one, a minutes after, exploded in her superstructure with terrific force, killing many people. She was afire, and at 10:55 she headed for the beach at Aseradero, where she went ashore.

The Brooklyn did not stop, but went on the chase after the Cristobal Colon, the Oregon closing rapidly up and following her.

The other vessels at this time were from six to eight miles behind, and Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, was not in sight. At 11:15 the Brooklyn, slightly injured by the hail of Spanish shells, stopped firing, and the chase began. The men came up on deck and began to cheer, never heeding the whistle of the Spanish shells. They cheered for Schley and Cook, and for the Oregon, and the Oregon's men returned the cheer.

Up to the masthead of the Oregon went a pennant. "Remember the Maine," read the signal officer. "Tell them we have," said Schley, and there was a roar as the answer went up.

The chase was in full force at 11:55, the men out on the decks watching with great interest and as happy as larks. The Colon, at a distance of five miles, hugged the shore, but Schley ordered the Oregon to follow her, and then, with the Brooklyn, he made a straight course for Cape Cruz, around which she would have to steer on a long detour to get away.

All three ships were pumping along at great speed, the smoke pouring out of their funnels. In an hour the Brooklyn had gained appreciably, and so had the Oregon, and Capt. Clark of the latter ship signaled over, "A strange ship looking like an Italian in the distance." He alluded to the fact that the Cristobal Colon was bought from Italy.

Schley, sitting on the edge of the forward eight-inch turret, swinging his legs, and happy, said: "Tell the Oregon she can try one of those thirteen-inch railroad trains on her."

Tried a "Railroad Train."

There was a terrible roar as the big shell went by the Brooklyn, a moment of suspense and watching, and then a hearty cheer as the big thing struck the water close astern of the Colon, four miles away. Another was tried, which reached the mark, and there were more cheers. Then the Brooklyn opened her forward and starboard eight-inch guns, and one shell was seen to go through the Colon at the top of her armored belt.

At 1:05 P. M. both the Brooklyn and Oregon were pounding away at the Colon, and in another ten minutes, after returning the fire in a desultory sort of way and rapidly losing ground, she turned toward shore. At 1:15 she hauled down her flag. With yells of delight the men poured out of the turrets of the two ships, and when a boom went up at the mainmast of the Brooklyn they began to cheer and did not stop for ten minutes.

At this time the only ships in sight were the Vixen, about five miles away, and the Texas, about seven miles away. The New York was not in sight. As the big ships moved in on the quarry, the smoke of the New York could be seen coming over the horizon from the east, but she was fully twelve miles away.

A boat was lowered from the Brooklyn, and Capt. Cook went aboard to receive the surrender.

The Rear Admiral in charge said, with tears in his eyes: "I surrender unconditionally to Commodore Schley. We were badly hurt and could not get away."

While Capt. Cook's boat was coming alongside the Spanish captives shouted "Bravo, Americano!" and the crew responded "Bravo, Spaniardio!" (Sic.)

While Capt. Cook was returning to the Brooklyn, the New York, with Admiral Sampson, came along, ran in between the Brooklyn and the prize, and ordered Capt. Cook to send the prisoners on board the New York.

Commodore Schley, seeing this, megaphoned over, "I request the honor of receiving the surrender of the officers of the Cristobal Colon."

An Answer Vouchsafed.

No answer was vouchsafed him from the New York and the ship that had not fired a shot took the honors.

Commodore Schley then raised the pennant: "A glorious victory has been won; details later."

The answer from the New York was: "Report your casualties."

The Brooklyn was hit twenty-six times, but only one man, G. H. Ellis, was killed, and only one man, J. H. Burns, seaman, wounded.

The Colon went ashore at the place where the Virginius expedition tried to land and was captured years ago.

The chase had lasted four hours, and the Brooklyn, Oregon, Texas, and Gloucester had saved the United States fleet from the stain of allowing the Spanish vessels to escape—the Oregon and Brooklyn by their splendid chase and great gunnery, the Texas by her determined work on the first two ships, and the Gloucester by her marvelous attack on the destroyers.

The Almirante Oquendo at 10:30 o'clock in the evening turned over on her side, and is now being beaten to pieces by the waves. Her crew scuttled her before hauling down her flag. The Paymaster divided up the money on board, and all the Spanish sailors were well supplied.

SPANISH OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

Commander Contrerez Describes the Attempt to Escape—Schley Comforts Heartbroken Cervera.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6.—"If I could have gotten by the Brooklyn—and I believed we could," said Admiral Cervera to Commodore Schley and Capt. "Bob" Evans in the cabin of the Iowa yesterday, "I could have gotten away. My orders to concentrate fire on the Brooklyn were carried out, but your ship has a charmed life, Sir," and the sad-faced Admiral, with tears in his eyes, added: "My career is ended. I shall go back to Spain to be killed or die in disgrace."

Commodore Schley put out his hand and rested it on Cervera's shoulder. He speaks perfect Spanish, and the liquid language flowed easily as he said:

"Admiral, you are a brave man, and coming out as you did in the face of a superior force is but an exemplification of that bravery. Your country can but do you honor."

The story of Cervera's attempt to escape is an interesting one, and is told briefly by Commander of frigate Adolpho Contreres a prisoner on board the converted yacht Vixen, taken off the battleship Cristobal Colon. Chief Engineer Stanford F. Moses of the Vixen acted as interpreter for the correspondent of The Associated Press, the conversation being in the international language of the navy. French Commander Contreres told the interesting story:

"It is not true that the heavy fire of the American ships drove us out. Besides the accident to the Reina Mercedes we had no casualties. The dynamite shells of the Vesuvius did no damage except to terrorize people. A shell did not strike Smith Cay at all, but hit near the base.

Made No Attempt to Hide.

"We arrived in Santiago Harbor on the 19th of May. We did not know that our whereabouts was a secret. We made no attempt to hide or to cover up our plans. We simply took easy stages to get to Cuba. It was frightfully hot in the harbor, and we suffered greatly. We made no attempt to get out, and did not use our torpedo boats, as all our machinery was defective and we were trying to repair it.

"The frequent bombardment by the American ships resulted in quite a loss of life, but did little other damage. The batteries were not harmed to any extent. It is not true that we dismounted our ship guns. The Reina Mercedes's guns were all on the forts when Commodore Schley arrived.

"On Saturday, the 28th of May, we got word that Schley had left Cienfuegos for Santiago, and we started to get out. The news had come too late, as Schley had left a couple of his ships to act as decoys before Cienfuegos, and in the meantime he had come down here. On Sunday morning, May 29, we found Schley blocking our way out. It was then Cervera's intention to come out and give battle, but Gen. Linares and the citizens objected, and we stayed."

"What about the Hobson expedition?" he was asked.

"Well, we were very much surprised and at the first alarmed. We believed that a torpedo boat attack was going on. The shore batteries opened up and the ships used their rapid-fire guns. The dynamos were not going, however, and we had no searchlight, so that we could not find the object. We did not sink her with our batteries or our mines. She sunk herself with her own torpedoes by blowing out her bottom.

"Admiral Cervera, in making a tour of the shore batteries in a steam launch a little later found Hobson swimming in the entrance and trying to get out to sea. He had on a life preserver, and when picked up asked that they save his companions. This was done, all of the men being in the water and not on a raft, as has been said."

Then Mr. Contreres began the most interesting part of his narrative, that relating to the movements of Cervera. He said:

"Admiral Cervera, after the arrival of a great American fleet, did not believe it wise to go out and try to fight it. He argued that the best policy for the fleet was to hold the harbor against the enemy and be ready by an enfilading fire over the hilltops to drive back the invading army. At first the people in Santiago believed this wise, but as provisions ran short and dispatch after dispatch came from Madrid it was found that public sentiment demanded a naval battle.

"On Saturday last a conference was called on the flagship Maria Teresa, and all the officers of the fleet were present. Admiral Cervera announced his intention of going out, and it was decided to try it that night. Just after dark, and after the ships had got up their anchors ready to start, beacon lights were seen on the western hill, and it was decided that the American fleet had been warned of our intention and would close in on us. In addition to that, it was found that the searchlights flashed in the entrance from the American ships would prevent us steaming by the Merrimac wreck in a very narrow channel. It was afterward, too late, learned that the supposed signal lights were insurgents burning up blockhouses.

Admiral Cervera's.

"The order of coming out and the tactics to be employed were these: The Maria Teresa, carrying Admiral Cervera's flag, was to go first, and then were to follow the Vizcaya, the Oquendo, and the Cristobal Colon. The torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton were to come out last and run inside of the ships, which were to hug the shore to the west. The west end of the blockading station was chosen because it was thought that the Brooklyn, being light in protection, would be the easiest to sink, and as she was fast, would be best out of the way."

Then one of the other officers added:

"We never thought that the Brooklyn's battery was so terrible, or that she would attempt to fight all of us. She was a frightful sight when all her guns were going."

Continuing, the Commander said:

"On Sunday morning the lookouts reported that the Massachusetts, New Orleans, and New York were not in sight, and it was concluded that it was a good time to make the start. We were the last ship out, and we saw at once that the Brooklyn, Texas, and Oregon were doing dreadful work with the two leading ships. That is all I know of the battle except that two eight-inch shells from the Brooklyn went through us, and a thirteen-inch shell from the Oregon hit us in the stern. We saw no other ships than those in the last two hours, but we had to make such a long detour in going out that we thought best to surrender."

He waited for a moment, and then said:

"Brassey's Naval Annual puts the Oregon down at 15 knots, but she was doing more than that when she chased us."

All of the officers captured were pretty well broken up over the affair. They said they had not heard from home for three months. None of the officers of the Colon was killed.

DEFEND SAMPSON'S COURSE.

Naval Officers Say His Report of the Battle with Cervera Was "Technically Correct."

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Navy Department is disposed to defend Admiral Sampson against criticisms based upon his failure to mention Commodore Schley in his report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Officers high and low insist that the report of Admiral Sampson was technically correct. The use of the word "technical" suggests the entertainment of the idea that if Admiral Sampson had been disposed to add a word of credit for Schley for the part he had in securing the victory for "the fleet under my command," that would have been generous, but was not required in a military sense.

Attention has been directed to the fact that the official reports of the Captains of the vessels that took part in the destroying of Cervera's fleet are being published, and that they all refer to Commodore Schley. Commodore Schley's friends are wondering if they will be obliged to advertise for him. According to their knowledge of the event, except as they have occasionally had glimpses of him from newspaper accounts, he was much further away from the battle than Admiral Sampson.

At the Bureau of Navigation the story is discredited that Commodore Schley attempted to send a report of the fight off Santiago and was prevented by Admiral Sampson. "If Commodore Schley attempted to make an independent report to the Secretary of the Navy," said a prominent officer, "Admiral Sampson did just right in forbidding him to send it. Admiral Sampson is the commander of the fleet. Commodore Schley is his subordinate officer. Any report that Commodore Schley has to make must as a matter of course be sent to the department through Admiral Sampson. If he intends to make a report it will come that way. I do not believe there has been any such dispute between them as has been reported. It is inconceivable."

How Sampson Superseded Schley.

It seems to be not quite understood how Admiral Sampson comes to be in command of Commodore Schley. Capt. Crowninshield explains it clearly. Before the war broke out, but when war was believed to be imminent, the North Atlantic Squadron was at Key West, preparing, under the command of Admiral Sicard, to carry out a programme of manoeuvres in the Gulf of Mexico that had been arranged in January.

At a critical moment, and when it was expected that the fleet would be at once called upon for duty at Havana, Admiral Sicard fell ill. A medical survey resulted in his being ordered to take sick leave, and he left the flagship. Capt. Sampson was at once, under a statute that permits the President to give the command of a fleet to a Captain, made the flag officer, with the rank of Admiral.

The war came. When it broke out Commodore Schley, the superior in rank of Admiral Sampson, was President of the Lighthouse Board. He at once sought sea duty. His tour on shore was not yet out, but officers of experience were needed, and he was provided with the command of the Flying Squadron, then at Fort Monroe. It was not considered necessary or wise to put him in command of the North Atlantic station, as that would have looked like disapproval of Admiral Sampson, when there was no dissatisfaction with his conduct or management of the blockading fleet.

Schley Wanted Active Service.

Commodore Schley grew weary of the idleness of the squadron under his command, and desired duty at the scene of war. At the earliest moment it was deemed expedient to send the flying squadron to Cuba it was detached from the patrol service and attached to the North Atlantic station as a squadron. The situation was then provided of the command by Commodore Sampson of Commodores Schley and Watson, both officers of really higher rank than Admiral Sampson, who is a Commodore two files below Schley.

To displace Commodore Watson, Schley's superior, from the Eastern Squadron, and give that command to Schley would at once provoke the objection that Commodore Watson had been knocked down without having been afforded a chance to justify his selection for a most important duty.

So much has been said about the failure to fully credit Schley and Sampson's failure to mention his second in command that it is the general opinion that Commodore Schley's friends will prevent any attempt to reward Sampson at his expense. It is almost certain now that neither will be promoted until both are promoted, and it is considered quite improbable that the reward to Sampson will change the relative position on the register of Sampson and Schley. To advance them they must first be mentioned by name to the Congress and by the President.

Congress having thanked the officers by name, the President may name each for a higher place. To make that promotion good, a majority vote must be obtained. To avoid a conflict in the Senate over confirmation, it is believed that the President will reward the two officers in the same manner, and that he will leave Schley standing in the register two numbers ahead of Sampson.

CAN SAVE THE MARIA TERESA.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 10.—The Board of Survey appointed to examine the wrecks of the Spanish ships and to inquire into the nature of their injuries reports that only one ship can possibly be saved. She is the Infanta Maria Teresa, the former flagship of Admiral Cervera.

The hull of the Cristobal Colon shows she was hit only six times, and then only by shells of 8-inch, 5-inch, and 6-pounder calibre. This verifies the story that the commander of the Cristobal Colon surrendered because he saw she could not get away from the Brooklyn and Oregon, and to continue the battle meant a sacrifice of life. It was found that the breech plugs of the large guns and the bolts and locks of the small arms had been thrown overboard.

The Viscaya showed she had been riddled by the Brooklyn and Oregon. She had not been struck by projectiles larger than 8-inch calibre. There was no sign of her having been struck by a shell of twelve or thirteen inches. Her upper works were riddled by one and six pounder shells. Nearly all of these shells exploded inside the superstructure, and must have driven the men from the guns. This confirms the story of Capt. Eulate, that the Brooklyn's secondary battery fire was so terrible that the men deserted their guns.

A singular fact noted on the four ships is that all the guns were trained forward, and the story that they were all directed to fire on the Brooklyn is therefore shown to be true.

The magazines of all the ships exploded, and the result was to blow up the decks and not completely pulverize the hull or turn the keel up, as was in the case of the battleship Maine. This is looked upon as being important.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Navy Department has not yet received the report of the court of inquiry showing in detail the injuries to the Spanish ships and the possibilities of salvage. The press report of the board's findings, saying that only the Maria Teresa could be saved, excited much surprise, as it was confidently believed that the Colon also could be saved in whole or in part.

The officials are still hopeful that the full report of the board will show that there is a chance of saving the Colon.

CERVERA NOT ORDERED AWAY.

MADRID, July 11.—Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, denies that Admiral Cervera had instructions to leave Santiago Bay. He says the Government left it to Cervera's discretion to make an exit if unable to resist in the bay.

CERVERA'S TREATMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Capt. Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, spent some time with Secretary Long this afternoon going over the question of caring for the Spanish naval prisoners, including Admiral Cervera, who are to be quartered at the academy. A complete understanding was reached, by which the Spanish officers will receive every consideration due their rank. Capt. Cooper said if he were to remain at the academy he would invite Admiral Cervera into his own house, but as he is about to go to another duty he could not extend this courtesy.

While relieving the prisoners from all undue humiliation there will be no disposition to bestow such effusive courtesy upon them as to place them in the light of martyrs.

The Harvard sailed to-day from Santiago bringing the remaining Spanish prisoners. They will be disposed the same as those brought on the St. Louis, the men going to Portsmouth and the officers to Annapolis.

DID NOT HAVE SAMPSON'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The appearance at the Navy Department early this morning of Ensign Palmer, one of the officers of the St. Louis, which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, led the officials to believe that he had brought with him the reports of the American naval commanders upon the battle which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. It turned out, however, that the St. Louis had started from Siboney before the official reports on that engagement had been prepared.

In the package brought by Ensign Palmer was a batch of letters written by the Spanish prisoners to be forwarded to their friends in Spain. The letters will have to be examined by the department to see that they contain no information regarding the preparations of the war which should not be communicated to the Spanish.

DU BOSC OFF ON FREIGHT SHIP.

MONTREAL, July 11.—Señor Du Bosc, late Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, and Lieut. Carranza, military attaché, leave Montreal to-morrow night by the Dominion freight steamer Ottoman at the urgent and repeated request of the Dominion Government. The request was conveyed through H. C. St. Pierre, Q. C., who was counsel for Messrs. Du Bosc and Carranza in the litigation following upon the arrest of Detective Kellert on a charge of stealing a letter from Lieut. Carranza's rooms.

June 9 Mr. St. Pierre received from the Solicitor General an urgent summons to Ottawa. In an interview with the members of the Government, he was informed that the United States objected to the presence of his clients in Canada, and the Dominion Government wished, with as little fuss and trouble as was possible, to induce them to leave. The Government wished the Spaniards to leave at once, but the capias was not quashed until June 30, and on that very day Sir Wilfrid Laurier telegraphed urging that the departure should take place July 2. The same day he wrote Mr. St. Pierre to the same effect officially, insisting upon the departure of his client. After stating that he had been furnished by Sir Julian Pauncefote with a photographic copy of the stolen letter, he continued:

"The letter of Senor Carranza unequivocally states that he has been left in Canada to receive and send telegrams and to look after the spy system he was then establishing. The action of Senor Carranza is a violation of the laws of the land, and I have therefore to request Senor Carranza to leave this country. I have to make the same request of Senor Du Bosc, who, from evidence in our hands, is an accomplice in the establishment of the spy service which was organized by Senor Carranza."

Mr. St. Pierre communicated the Premier's letter to Señor Du Bosc and received a reply on July 2 stating that they would sail on the next steamer of the Dominion Line.

Some delay occurred in the arrival of this letter at Ottawa and the Government at once became uneasy. Telegrams passed to and fro. Sir Wilfrid Laurier inquired anxiously, "Have party left?" The party had not left.

Senor Du Bosc on July 2 expressed his intention to leave by the next steamer of the Dominion Line, leaving July 9. He was unable to do so because he could not obtain passage on her, and Mr. Torrance wrote to the Government to the effect that there was not a berth vacant. As the Government was so insistent, however, Senor Du Bosc decided to sail on the Dominion steamer Ottoman, a large freight vessel, which has very little passenger accommodation, and he goes on board to-night. He is very indignant at the treatment to which he has been subjected, and says the Government will hear from him again when the present troubles are over.

HAS SANTIAGO SURRENDERED?

Continued from Page 1.

Montevallo, Ala. Thence he was transferred to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and later to Mount Vernon Barracks, in the same State. He saw subsequent service at Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., and at Lewiston and Fort Lapwai, Idaho. From May 14, 1878, to March 8, 1887, he was Adjutant of the Second Infantry, and from July 13 to Sept. 19, 1878, acted as Assistant Adjutant General of the District of Clearwater, while stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Washington. Later he was sent back to Fort Lapwai and then to Fort Coeur d'Alène, Idaho, and Fort Omaha, Neb. On Sept. 26, 1881, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and on May 29, 1891, to a Captaincy in the Second Infantry. He was in command of Company A when he fell.

Lieut. William J. Lutz.

Second Lieut. William J. Lutz of the Second Infantry, who was also killed, was born in Indiana, and enlisted as a private in Battery F of the First Artillery, where he rose to be Corporal. He was made Sergeant on Jan. 18, 1890. His commission as Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry dates from Nov. 19, 1892. He was attached to Company E.

SITUATION BEFORE THE FIGHT.

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GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, near Santiago, July 10.—When the courier left with this dispatch, just before 4 o'clock, the artillery was preparing to open on the Spaniards at the end of the armistice. The dynamite guns had been trained on the Spanish blockhouse with such absolute precision that the first shot would obliterate it.

The American soldiers will sleep in the trenches to-night.

Eight batteries of light artillery will be in position at midnight to-night, and the siege guns just landed will be ready for action at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Gen. Shafter Sanguine.

Gen. Shafter said to a correspondent of The Associated Press this afternoon:

"Gen. Henry and his division are now landing at Juragua, and are coming up as rapidly as possible. Our lines cannot be made more effective. But if the chance offers to increase our strength, I shall take advantage of it.

"I shall not be surprised if we have Santiago in three days."

JURAGUA, July 10.—The shores of this little cove were the busiest place in Cuba this afternoon. Five thousand men were either disembarking from steamers or preparing to take up the march to Gen. Shafter's headquarters, near Santiago de Cuba. There was as much confusion as if ten circuses were preparing to make camp. The officers were looking for horses and mules, trying to keep their men together, sending sick men to the hospital, and attending to rations and baggage.

The engineers were building a rough wharf of heavy timbers to be used in landing artillery from the lighters.

First Illinois Sent Forward.

The First Illinois Infantry, numbering 1,350 men, which arrived here yesterday and began disembarking last night, will probably be the first of Gen. Shafter's reinforcements to reach him. About 930 recruits for the regular regiments in the field were also well on their way to the front.

The District of Columbia Infantry, consisting of 915 men, arrived here this morning on the Catania and began landing at once.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul has also arrived here with the Eighth Ohio Infantry, numbering 1,350 men. The steamer is at anchor quite a distance from the shore, which necessitates a long pull in the boats in order to get the men ashore.

The landing of troops here is necessarily made in small boats, carrying 15 to 20 men each. The boats run through a light surf and the landing is as safe as at a wharf, though the men often get wet.

It takes a long time to unload regimental stores, horses and mules, which are taken ashore on lighters. At 5 o'clock a heavy rain was falling and threatening to make the road disagreeable for the infantry and very bad for the artillery.

The Cuban auxiliaries, with rifle and machetes, were out in large force, drawing rations. They seem to have recovered from their state of semi-starvation and are getting fat.

IN THE DOOMED CITY.

GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 10.—Deserters from the Spanish ranks this morning included one of the non-commissioned officers. He said that the situation in Santiago was bad, but by no means hopeless from the Spanish point of view. He said the troops had food enough for their present needs, were in good health, and would make a good fight when they were called upon. He said the men received $4 each on Saturday, and as it was the first money they had had in many months they were feeling very cheerful.

The water supply for the Spanish troops, the deserters say, is getting quite bad, and the amount of it is somewhat limited, although up to this time there has been no serious distress on this account.

On the other hand, reports from other sources have it that both food and water are scarce, and that recently one biscuit was sold for $5 in gold.

Desertions from the ranks of the Spanish volunteers continue, and it is now said that fully 5,000 men who agreed to fight for Spain are out of the city. A party of 500 cavalry left the city Sunday morning, marching in the direction of Holquin. The Spanish infantry have removed all light articles from the trenches to facilitate their movements in case the abandonment of the city is determined upon.

SAD PLIGHT OF REFUGEES.

GEN. SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 10.—At El Caney there are 10,000 miserable refugees from Santiago, old men, women, and children, whom the Spaniards have permitted to go to our lines to get food. The plight of these hopeless people is heartrending. The Americans are doing all they can for them.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, July 11.—The French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly has sailed for Santiago de Cuba and thence to Juragua, in order to embark French refugees if necessary.

VULCAN'S LAUNCH UNDER FIRE.

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GUANTANAMO BAY, July 9—(Delayed in Transmission.)—A steam launch from the United States repair ship Vulcan, which, with the Marblehead's launch, has been doing patrol duty in the narrows leading from the lower to the upper bay, ventured too near the Spanish fort just before daylight to-day and ran into a hornets' nest, as the result of the men's anxiety to locate the small Spanish gunboat Sandoval, which is known to be in the vicinity of the fort.

The Americans went quite a distance beyond the patrol limits, and the Spanish pickets located along the bluff suddenly opened fire on the launch with Mauser rifles, which was at once followed by volleys from soldiers in the fort.

The launch replied with her one-pounder, but the firing of the Spaniards was entirely too heavy for the little boat to contend against, and she beat a hurried retreat.

Although the launch was under fire for ten minutes, she was not hit once.

LONDON VIEW ON SANTIAGO.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times thinks the Government at Washington unwise to insist upon the unconditional surrender of Santiago. It says: "Besides risking an unnecessary loss of life, without appreciably furthering the conquest of Cuba, the United States may soon find themselves in a position of serious moral responsibility for the starving population."

LANDING OF THE PRISONERS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 11.—The Spanish prisoners, who were brought to this port in the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis from Santiago, numbering 692 of the men who formed part of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron, are to-night sleeping peacefully and in comparative comfort in the new barracks erected for them on Seavey's Island. Around them is a guard of 125 marines, the pick of the corps of the marine barracks on the Atlantic Coast.

The work of debarkation was accomplished in just two hours, under the direction of Col. Forney, United States Marine Corps, who will not only have charge of all the prisoners brought here at the present time, but will be held responsible for their safekeeping.

It was a pathetic sight from beginning to end, and such as would bring tears to many eyes. The poor, wretched creatures struggled up the hillside clad for the most part in rags, some of the men being covered only with the fragment of a tablecloth or a blanket, while others had on portions of what was once a uniform. When the men landed some of them were so weak that they could not stand, and laid on the ground until stretchers were brought, and, by the aid of their comrades, were carried to the main road, where they were placed on the grass.

The crew of the Cristobal Colon were landed in a body. They were better clad and evidently better fed than the other men, for they bore a resemblance of the Spanish sailor in make-up. They brought ashore with them bags filled with clothing and many articles which go to make up the outfit of a sailor.

Thirty members of the crew were, however, severely wounded, and had to be carried on stretchers.

The unloading of the motley crowd was witnessed by thousands of people on shore and in boats, and it may be said with all sincerity that during the two hours occupied with the task not a sneer or a jeer was heard, nor an act performed which might have given offense to the men.

The most interesting part of the landing of the men was the duty performed by Capt. E. Diaz Morou of the Cristobal Colon, the once hearty and jovial officer, the favorite Captain of the Spanish Navy, standing on the height of land near where the men came ashore, clad in a tattered uniform of white duck trousers and blue coat, book in hand, the mustering officer of the Spanish prisoners. His heavy voice called out the names of the prisoners and credited each to the vessel to which the individual was once a member.

When the muster out, as it seemed to be, was finished the men were formed in line and marched into the temporary barracks which will serve as a prison for them.

Of the number landed forty have been taken to the hospital suffering for the most part from wounds, while not a few are victims of minor ills. Of the officers there were ten—four Lieutenants, three Surgeons, two Ensigns, and one Paymaster—and these, through some misunderstanding over orders from Washington, were returned to the St. Louis.

It is understood to-night, however, that these same officers will be landed again to-morrow. Of the officers, two Surgeons of the Colon—Acoño Nuincy and Gabriel Mensesinos—will be quartered at the Naval Hospital, and will assist the regular naval staff, in charge of Dr. Henry Dorr. All the petty officers who are with the prisoners will remain to assist in maintaining discipline. The line officers will be quartered at the marine barracks.

It was truly an interesting sight to watch the way in which the Spanish prisoners accepted the fortunes of war, their imprisonment on Seavey's Islands. After breaking ranks they looked about and saw mattresses and couches and many other comforts which had not been their lot recently, and as they looked them over they appeared to accept the situation with much cheerfulness. They walked around with what appeared to be a dignified air and seemed to grow happy as appetizing odors were wafted to them from the large kitchen.

The first meal served to the Spanish prisoners showed the measure of hospitality of Uncle Sam toward his unfortunate enemies. It was far more generous in quantity and more substantial in quality than many a hard-working man in our cities secures for his principal meal. The prisoners were drawn up in line by detachments and eight cooks went past and served them roast beef, potatoes, onions, bread, and coffee in utensils provided for them.

As a supply for this first supper of the men on American soil there were 1,000 loaves of bread, 600 pounds of roast beef, and fifty gallons of coffee, besides sufficient quantities of onions and potatoes. After supper each man was given a mattress and a pair of blankets, and most of them at once turned in for the night. The supper to-night was served in the open air within the stockade, because the mess house is not yet completed. In addition to the forty men taken to the Naval Hospital, enough others are indisposed to make the sick list 114 to-night, an increase of about twenty cases over yesterday. The principal cause of illness is exposure, for so many of the men were utterly destitute of raiment that they have felt the change in climate, and show it in incipient lung trouble.

The first day's experience in handling the prisoners has brought out the necessity of an addition to the naval hospital inside the stockade to accommodate the sick prisoners, and an addition to the building in which the marine guard is quartered.

Admiral Cervera experienced a quiet day on board the St. Louis, and several times promenaded the deck, attended by several of the Spanish officers. Inquiry as to the state of his health brought the reply that it was quite well. The Admiral seemed to have recovered to some extent his spirits, and was seen talking earnestly and laughingly during conversation.

One of the most touching incidents of the day was the farewell of Capt. E. Diaz Moreu of the Cristobal Colon with his crew just before he went back from the island prison to the St. Louis. Few who saw the tenderness with which the former big-hearted and jovial commander walked down the line and affectionately embraced each seaman as if he was his only son could refrain from tears, while the whole scene will be remembered by those who witnessed it as one of the touching examples of the devotion and reverence in which the seaman of every nation's warship holds his commander.

The crew of the Colon had landed with the rest of the prisoners and with them came Capt. Morou, who assisted Col. Forney of the Marine Corps in his labors as mustering officer. This work took time, as each man's name and description had to be recorded, but at last it was over and then Capt. Morou turned to the American officer and asked permission to say a few parting words to the men who had stood by him so nobly.

The request was readily granted, but Capt. Morou, instead of making a formal and eloquent address to the long line, walked up to the man at the head of it, and, taking him warmly by the hand, tenderly kissed the grim sailor on the cheek. When the men saw the action of the commander they wept as if their hearts would break, and as the Captain walked down the line shaking each by the hand and kissing each sunburned cheek as if it had been that of the most beautiful Senorita in Spain each man threw his arms around his commander's neck and gave him a most hearty embrace.

As Capt. Morou came to the Colon's marine guard, one of the men, the Captain's orderly, in an outburst of grief, sprang from the ranks and threw his arms about his master's neck like a child. When, finally, the Captain reached the end of the long line he turned, and, in a voice shaking with emotion, said a few words of farewell to the crew as a whole. As he finished the half-clad men surrounded him, grasping his arms and legs, all trying for one last embrace.

An hour before the Captain had been joking and talking lightly with the officers and men, but he went back to the St. Louis a changed man. The crew went to their quarters at 5:30 o'clock, and Capt. Morou returned to the St. Louis.

TO TRY TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

Spanish Auxiliary Cruiser Said to be Taking on Supplies for Blanco at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Capt. Gen. Blanco is making desperate efforts to get supplies through the American blockade lines. Inspired by the successful attempt of the Purissima Concepcion to land supplies on the Island of Cuba, he is now causing to be loaded another steamer at a Mexican port with the intention of running the blockade. This is a ship of about 3,500 tons, which has already taken on a large supply of provisions and is expected to load 2,000,000 cartridges. The craft is believed to be the steamer Montevideo, now at Vera Cruz. Protests have been lodged with the Mexican Government by the American Consul there against the clearance of the vessel.

The Montevideo is an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish Navy, it is said, and carries a considerable battery, including two Hontoria guns and a secondary battery, which would make her a most formidable opponent for most of the smaller United States craft now engaged in blockading the southern coast of Cuba and off Havana, for it is gathered that the monitors have been withdrawn and are now at Key West. Notice of the vessel's movements will be communicated to the blockading squadron promptly, and it is entirely improbable that she will be able to repeat the feat of the Purissima Concepcion.

PUERTO RICO EXPEDITION

The Forward Movement of the Army of Invasion Has Practically Begun.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The movement of the American Army on Puerto Rico may be said to have begun. No troops have yet left these shores openly consigned to that island, but the continued forwarding of additional regiments to Santiago when it is recognized that Gen. Shafter has as large an army as he needs to take that town is in reality the laying of the foundation of the Puerto Rican expeditionary force, and the hurry orders that have been sent to the Southern concentration camps for the making ready of large bodies of troops for early movement mark the preparation for the superstructure.

The determination of the War Department to send a formidable force for the capture of Puerto Rico has been strengthened by the resistance made by the Spaniards in Santiago. An effort will be made to avoid the mistakes of the Santiago campaign. Although the force to be overcome at San Juan is smaller that at Santiago, and the harbor is by no means so inaccessible, it is proposed to send a larger army on the next expedition, and one that will go fully equipped with the artillery and cavalry it needs. There will be no dispatching of an insufficient force half equipped and improperly supplied, as was done when Gen. Shafter was sent away from Tampa.

The expedition to go against Puerto Rico will consist of between 25,000 and 30,000 men. According to the Spanish Army register for 1898, the total strength of the Spanish regular forces in the island of Puerto Rico is 7,219. Of these 5,214 are infantry, armed with Mauser rifles; 732 are artillery, and 211 are engineers. The total cavalry strength is ten officers and men. The rest of the garrison is made up of the Civil Guard, which is a sort of Custom House guard, and the police force. There are in the island, according to the information brought back by Lieut. Whitney, some 14,000 volunteers who are to be reckoned with, as well as the additional men the Spanish commander might be able to impress from the male population of the island.

With a total for all arms of some 21,000 or 22,000 it is not doubted that an American force of 25,000 or 30,000, with the help of the fleet, will be ample to take the island.

To make up this force Major Gen. Miles, who will organize it at Santiago after the fall of that city, will draw heavily on the nucleus of regulars, who have borne themselves so splendidly at Santiago. For the rest of the force he will take his choice of the reserves at Tampa, including 12,000 infantry, 3,800 cavalry and 1,000 artillery; of the six regiments at Miami, the twelve regiments under Lee at Jacksonville, of the great mass of volunteers at Chickamauga, where more than forty regiments are awaiting orders to the front, and of the big force still stationed at Camp Alger.

There will be no lack of men, and efforts are making by the Quartermaster's Department to see that there shall be no lack of equipment. Materials to complete the outfits for the First Corps, under Major Gen. Brooke, which is expected to form the backbone of the Puerto Rico force, next to the regulars, are being forwarded to Chickamauga by express. This corps is expected to be ready to move within a week, and if Santiago falls as soon as it is expected to do, its moving orders will probably be given in that time.

It is not believed that there has been any change in the plan to have Gen. Brooke lead the Puerto Rico force, as Shafter did that to Santiago. Gen. Miles, as the General commanding the army, is expected to be in supreme command, however, with Gen. Brooke next to him, and to be made Military Governor of the island after it has been subdued.

The officers who are to command in Puerto Rico are making exhaustive studies of the island, and the army's Bureau of Information, which has elaborate data concerning it on file, is being drawn upon heavily. Detail maps of the island and of its principal towns are being supplied to these officers, and the information which they are most in need of will be forwarded to them as rapidly as practicable.

It is thought to be not unlikely that the army of invasion may have a harder time landing on the north coast of Puerto Rico than it had on the south coast of Cuba. The Puerto Rico coast line has few of the inlets and indentations such as that at Daiquiri, and there is no harbor near San Juan like Guantanamo to furnish a refuge and coaling base for the fleet.

The landing may be made at Ponce, where the defenses are said to consist chiefly of some very fine mountain howitzers on the hills back of the town. The shelling of San Juan itself is expected to be a comparatively easy task, if it becomes necessary, as the town would be more easily reached by the big guns of the fleet than Santiago.

ANOTHER BRIGADE FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The next reinforcements to be forwarded to Santiago will be Brig. Gen. Ernst's Brigade of Major Gen. Wilson's Division of the First Corps, which has been on waiting orders at Charleston since early last week. This brigade consists of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments.

To convey it to Cuba Transports Nos. 21 and 30 and the Grand Duchess have been ordered to Charleston. The information at the War Department is that the Grand Duchess and Transport No. 30 have arrived off Charleston and that they may embark their details of troops and get away to-night or early to-morrow morning. Transport No. 21 is supposed to have sailed from New York to-day for Charleston.

Gen. Ernst's brigade, thanks to the foresight of Major Gen. Wilson, will be better equipped with transportation than any of the regiments that have yet gone to Cuba. Noting the reports of the inconvenience caused to the troops now at Santiago by the inability to get supplies to them from the coast, and seeing that the Quartermaster's Department apparently was making no preparations to send transportation with his command, Gen. Wilson suggested to the department that provision be made on board the transports for carrying the mules and army wagons to which the brigade is entitled.

His suggestion was promptly adopted, and orders were given for 324 mules, 81 wagons, and 9 ambulances to be forwarded from Chickamauga to Charleston post haste to be loaded on the transports which will take the troops to Santiago. The mules and wagon trains are expected to leave Chattanooga by special fast freight to-night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:15 A. M.—672 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.
2:50 A. M.—19 New Street; H. W. Wheeler; damage, $500.
3:55 A. M.—925 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
7:50 A. M.—155 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; John Willmuth; damage slight.
9:30 A. M.—1,431 Second Avenue; Louis Charlson; damage, $5.
11 A. M.—138 Canal Street; Grogo Brothers; damage, $200.
11:20 A. M.—Fifty-third Street and Park Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $25.
12:15 P. M.—90 James Street; owner unknown; no damage.
12:50 P. M.—6 East Fourteenth Street; M. A. Beanport; damage, $5.
2:30 P. M.—626 Eighth Avenue; Thomas Gregory; damage, $200.
3:10 P. M.—1,561 Avenue A; J. Polarto; damage slight.
3:25 P. M.—242 West Sixty-first Street; John Hurley; damage, $200.
6:15 P. M.—522 Columbus Avenue; Thomas Dillon; damage, $25.
8 P. M.—81 Norfolk Street; Harris Goldberg; damage slight.
8:55 P. M.—57 Forsyth Street; Louis Zalstein; damage slight.
9:15 P. M.—345 Fifth Avenue; Emma Walkins; damage, $25.
9:25 P. M.—159 West Thirty-second Street; Kilen & Volks; damage, $500.
10:20 P. M.—329 West Sixty-seventh Street; Andrew Mills; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BERLIN, Ontario, July 11.—Shantz & Sons' button factory was burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; fully insured.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 11.—Fire broke out in the Henry Noble Block on West Shore Street, and before it was under control a loss of $8,000 had been wrought.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—There was an extensive fire last night at Midway, Penn. The flames originated in the Crescent Flouring Mill, and, as the town has no fire protection except bucket brigade, it was only a short while until about $75,000 worth of property was in ruins.

B. Altman & Co.

On Tuesday, July 12th, will show in their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, Third Floor, a new stock of Summer Hats, including Leghorns, Sailors, Toques and Walking Hats, trimmed with "Amazon" quills, a late Paris novelty, at

$7.75 to $10.00

The "Retroussé" Hat, recently introduced is also shown.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

DON CARLOS A PEACE MAN.

LONDON, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Don Carlos, who leaves Brussels to-day, significantly advocates direct peace negotiations with the United States, without the intervention of the powers."

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—W. G. Bedell, London; G. M. Butterworth, Huddersfield, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. S. Morrill, Vermont; Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Maine; Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; G. W. Aldridge, Canal Commissioner, Rochester; Major Thomas, President Nashville and St. Louis Railway, Nashville.

WALDORF.—Charles E. De Wolf, Liverpool; Alfred Stern, Brussels; James B. Allan, Montreal.

WINDSOR—Alfred de Cardova, New Jersey; S. Van Houten, The Hague; John Hay, Scotland; H. B. Batty, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Garry, R., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; R. Garry, clothing and shoes; Hotel Marlborough.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; A. McCabe, notions and ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.
Staehle & Lewald, Burlington, Iowa; W. B. Lewald, millinery; Hotel Gerlach.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Stuart House.
Madden, Graham & Co., Denison, Tex.; J. W. Madden, clothing and shoes; St. George Hotel.
Kellogg, Lounner & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Reno, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Graham Brothers, Greenville, Tex.; W. T. Graham, clothing and shoes; St. George Hotel.
Taylor, J., Kansas City, Mo.; T. P. Tucker, furnishing goods; P. D. Myers, notions and fancy goods; J. Forbes, linens; A. Hockaday, hosiery and gloves; G. M. Forbes, laces and embroideries; 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Loeb, H., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. Loeb, notions; Hoffman House.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss P. Briggs, ladies' and infants' wear; 18 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Doling, J. M., Son & Bell, Springfield, Mo.; W. S. Bell, notions and furnishing goods; 102 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Schloss, M. A., St. Joseph, Mo., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; R. A. Mills, cloaks and suits; G. A. Passmore, notions, fancy goods, and toys; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.
Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. B. Stein, millinery; 670 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Gilchrist, ribbons; Gilsey House.
Ascher, T., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. Ascher, millinery; Belvedere House.
Johnson, D. M., & Son, Des Moines, Iowa; D. M. Johnson, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 708 Broadway; Holland House.
Schrodski, A., Peoria, Ill., clothing; H. Schrodski, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Livingstone, M., & Sons, South Bend, Ind.; M. Livingstone, clothing; A. Livingstone, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Reinhard, S. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. E. Reinhard, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Clement, J. V., Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; A. M. Baird, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Hamburger Bros., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; 93 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.
Olds & Kings, Portland, Me.; George Olds, dry goods; 544 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; W. Headington, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, kid gloves; 480 Broome St.; Hotel Imperial.
Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Knapp, furnishing goods; F. A. Lander, laces and white goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
McMullin, H. A., & Co., Cumberland, Md.; H. A. McMullin, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hoosier Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. P. Evans, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hench, N. I., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; N. I. Hench, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
O'Dwyer & Ward, Detroit, Mich.; E. F. Ward, millinery; G. S. Miller, ladies' and infants' wear; 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 338 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Henyerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Henyerer, carpets; J. McLaren, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lisner, silks and velvets; Hotel Vendome.
Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Grief, woolens; Hotel Vendome.
Haller, H. H., & Co., Frederick, Md.; H. H. Haller, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Davidson, notions; 53 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kline Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; R. Kline, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. E. Bichel, corsets, misses' and children's wear; 369 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Hardenbrook & Webb, Boston, Mass.; F. S. Hardenbrook, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; dry goods and notions; E. P. Sayres, clothing; Westminster Hotel.
Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Latz, woolens; Westminster Hotel.
Halle Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; H. Halle, clothing; B. Halle, clothing; Stuart House.
McAuley Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. McAuley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. T. Quinn, books; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Millhiser & Co., Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Englehart-Davison Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Davison, notions; Hotel Gerlach.
Weists, P. C., Sons & Co., York, Penn.; P. C. Weists, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Fellman, L., Galveston, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; 11 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Printz, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.
Chamberlain, Johnson & Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Dubose, carpets; Hoffman House.
Sampliner, A. W. & J., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Sampliner, woolens; H. Friedman, woolens; Hoffman House.
Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; Miss M. E. Halloran, corsets; Miss L. Sheehan, dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Maier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; L. Hirsch, millinery and ribbons; 708 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. T. Storey, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. J. Cooper, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.
Fleischer Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Fleischer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibo, cloaks; 699 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Rothschild, Levi & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.
Stratmeyer & Krehnbrink, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stratmeyer, millinery; L. Krehnbrink, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; F. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; D. J. Grinsfelder; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Hecht Brothers, Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. S. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. N. Adam, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. H. Stoner, toys; 2 Walker Street.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Shankey, linens and upholstery goods; C. Siegel, cloaks; 115 Worth Street.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Menken J. S. Company The, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Halle, clothing; 115 Worth Street.
Rosenthal, Croker & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. Rosenthal, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Harrison Brothers, Tyler, Texas; E. Harrison, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

ADVANCING UPON SANTIAGO

Our Troops Cautiously Feel Their Way Inch by Inch on Nearing the Beleaguered City.

IN CUBA RAINS ARE DELUGES

Spaniards Are Forced to Subsist Upon Horseflesh and Are Despondent—Cubans Are Polite and Prolific in Promises.

ON THE RIO SECO, Five Miles from Santiago de Cuba, June 26.—The campaign in Cuba up to this time has resulted in little more than fret and stir, distressing marches through swamps and underbrush, and still more distressing marches up and down precipitous hills. Except the ambuscade and the hot hour of fighting on Friday, we have done nothing save prepare for the final scene at Santiago. We have now got so near to that part of the play we can almost fancy seeing the curtain begin to rise, as the strains of bugle and horn die on the evening air.

This morning I saw the City of Santiago de Cuba spread out like some great picture before me. I stood on the hill whence the last Spanish fire was directed at our forces in Friday's skirmish, and saw Santiago, the quarry that we are hunting, and will soon bay with whining rifles and yelping guns, lay along the sloping face of the ridge as tranquil looking as if enjoying a long peace. Its churches could be seen gleaming in the bright sunlight, and the thickly crowded homes and business houses hung upon the steep mountain like the fruitage of some giant tree. The city was serene and beautiful as I looked at it with unaided eye. The scene was one of calmness and security.

I looked again at the city through the field glass, and, the reality, the spectre behind all this apparent beauty, became clearly visible. There at last frowned the Spanish ramparts full in view. Above them, and through their embrasures, the cannon glistened like wolves' fangs. Troops marched hither and thither within the fortified lines and in the streets. Sutlers and regular soldiers were busy throwing up additional lines to connect the larger works, and officers and orderlies hastened from place to place in those desperate last hours before the breaking of such a storm as is brewing in these hills. This is the real Santiago of to-day, as seen from the overlooking heights. It will be more deeply stirred to-morrow, more desperate still the day after, and then—the deluge.

Not Ready for the Coup.

Now that we have finally neared the goal, we are not ready to make the last dash for it and win it. We shall be ready by to-morrow or the next day; but now we can only creep up without infantry, inch by inch, spy out the land ahead with our scouts, learn what and where our enemy is, and wait until we can give the finishing stroke. We watch the bull ring, in which the beast-baiting Spaniard is to play the part not of the slayer and the shouter of "bravos," but of the penned-up and enraged brute.

As I write, sitting by the roadside, the way is crowded with pack trains, artillery wagons, and rapidly marching soldiers. All are pushing to the front. We are at the crossing of the Rio Seco, or Gauma. By the way, every place has at least two names, one Spanish and one Cuban, and it generally has another name that is found only on our Government maps. Only a screen of underbrush, the Cuban "Manigua," and a low range of hills, conceal our view. From these hills in front of Santiago from the city is only four and one-half miles as the crow and the shell fly. From them we could almost drop our shot into the town and on the decks of Cervera's ships. The troops are cheering as they walk briskly along the road. A band is playing martial airs, and the soldiers are in better spirits than I have seen them since that morning in Tampa Bay when some of the transports turned their prows toward the gulf and Cuba. No one is surer than themselves that they are marching to victory.

Spanish Defenses.

Scouts, returning from beyond the outposts at noon to-day reported that the Spaniards are making extensive preparations to receive us outside their fortified lines. They are not going to wait, apparently, for us to come up to their intrenchments and challenge them. Expecting a heavy attack of cavalry, they have strung seven lines of barbed wire along their entire front. Behind these wires, which can be seen from the hills just ahead, they have evidently thrown up earthworks and otherwise prepared to check our advance and inflict some loss upon us. The main force, however, has retired into the stronger lines, and nothing more than a sharp skirmish is looked for until we actually begin our attack on the city.

The situation in Santiago is harrowing. Two Cubans escaped from the town last night and reported very fully to Gen. Wheeler concerning the distress there. They said that the inhabitants and soldiers are without decent food and are living on horseflesh, as the Parisians did in 1870. Having slain all their own animals, they are now sending out into the surrounding country and seizing all the horses of the Cubans that they can find. Amid this suffering the people, so the Cubans report, are awaiting eagerly the coming of the Americanos.

City Without Suburbs.

As we enter the environs of Santiago de Cuba I am struck by the fact that it is a city without suburbs. The utter barrenness of the adjacent country may be explained by two recent revolutions and a practical state of insurrection for a hundred years, but it is remarkable that a city which is the third in size and importance in the island should be so isolated. We have now come to within five miles of a city of 82,000 population, if Spanish reports may be relied on to this extent, and not a village or a hamlet or a dwelling house have we seen. The towns once here have gradually shrunk and disappeared. Hamlets have been burned and homes have been razed, as the conquerors found themselves compelled to retreat before the revolutionary forces and seek shelter in their fortified cities. All property—cattle, crops, mills, even wild fruit trees—has gone with the rest. The Spaniards left nothing behind, except desolation and an everlasting hatred of their name. All that is of any present value in Cuba lies within the intrenched camps of her enemy, and it is probable that this will be destroyed before Spain relaxes her grasp. Santiago itself resembles an oasis, around which stretches a waste that is more desolate and sorrowful than a desert, because one sees everywhere evidences of abounding natural wealth and marvelous beauty.

I am now with the furthest line—the outpost guard of the Seventh. Gen. Lawton commands the division and Gen. Chaffee the brigade that is holding the advance. Early to-morrow morning we shall push forward, closer to Santiago. Ahead of us, somewhere in the bush, are the Cubans, 800 or 1,000 ragged fellows of all ages from twelve to seventy, half starved and broken by their long struggle. They are supposed to be scouting, but our forces put no dependence upon them, trusting only to themselves.

Spaniards Forced to Eat Horses.

These Cubans say they have got near enough to Santiago to see the Spanish soldiers cutting up horses for food, and also to see all the lines of earthworks. As we draw nearer these works grow more and more formidable. The Cubans say there are thirty-four lines of fortifications, besides the forts; but our own scouts report that these lines are only small works on some knolls that command the road to the city. Beyond these, and close up to the town itself, are the strongest defenses. When the knolls are taken, however, and our artillery directed upon the inner lines, they will not seem so formidable. We shall probably have to carry them at the point of the bayonet.

Gen. Chaffee, who has just passed us, going to the outpost, is a favorite, and almost an idol, of the soldiers. He looks every whit the soldier he is. As he moves up the line the men cheer him heartily, but he sits in the saddle as stolidly as if he were charging a battery. He has the most positive way of occupying a saddle that I have ever observed in any horseman. He does not sit in a saddle; he holds it as if it were a redoubt he had just taken by storm. There he stays, hardly moving a muscle in body or face, looking steadfastly ahead, save when he casts a hasty, piercing glance to right or left, and carries his head well forward. His appearance recalls pictures and descriptions of Frederick the Great and Napoleon. Determination and dogged courage are in every line of his face. "By —! Just look at that face, will you!" says soldier after soldier as he goes by. And they like to look at that face, if they do express their admiration rather profanely. It's a good, beacon-like face to see in the front, and it is always there.

To-morrow we cross the Rio Seco and continue our inch-by-inch march on Santiago.

STANHOPE SAMS.

AWAITING ORDERS TO MOVE.

Outposts Among Picturesque Scenes—Troops Wanted to Celebrate the Fourth in Santiago.

AMERICAN OUTPOST, on the Rio Seco, June 27.—We have just reached the ford of the Rio Seco, where the road to Santiago crosses this stream. It is not much of a river and still less of a road. Our most advanced outpost is now stationed at this ford and for a short distance down the river. We may get orders to move on at any moment. Gen. Lawton, Gen. Wheeler, and their staffs have gone down the stream to reconnoitre. We are only four miles from Santiago.

If we are not fighting to-day we are at least enjoying one of the most picturesque scenes I have yet observed. At the ford another stream joins the Seco, but the two together do not make up a river in size or volume. The water is quite low in the river bed, for, despite the fact that it is the rainy season here, there has been very little rain, and the current is flowing murmuringly among large stones in the centre and deepest part of the channel. Twenty or thirty feet on each side is the dry bed. A merry stream must dash along this ravine at times, for its sides are cut into caves and the trees have had their roots laid bare by the pitiless sweep of the greater river, which is now still in the clouds. I hope the river will remain in the heavens until we get through with the Santiago campaign. Its present representative at other places along our road furnishes quite enough mud and moisture.

River Bed for a Resting Place.

The soldiers of the Seventh are using the empty rocky bed of the Seco as a temporary resting place. They have stacked their rifles amid the stones, and are sitting in groups or lying at full length in the shade of the trees, or bathing in the water. It is not hot yet, it being early in the morning, and there is no discomfort. In the distance, to the rear, bugles are sounding, and several regiments are marching toward us. In front the outposts and scouts are pressing steadily on, actually feeling their way through the thick wood. Probably there are no Spaniards there, but it could shelter thousands so securely that Briaereus could not discover them. Crossing the river as I write is a small group of Cubans, and with them is Dr. Diaz, the Cuban Baptist missionary who accompanied us from Tampa.

On the left bank of the river is a plot of bananas, and lime and mango trees are numerous everywhere. For the rest, a gloomy tropical forest, with impenetrable underbrush, sweeps down to the stream. A farm, known here as a finca, or, if larger, as a hacienda, once occupied the fertile plain on both sides of the river, but fincas and haciendas have alike disappeared, as their owners, before bullet and machete, and only the rich natural growth of the soil now occupies these abandoned fields.

Courtesy of the Cubans.

Several hundred Cubans have joined us within the last half hour, and are now standing or sitting on the rocky banks at the ford chattering away in their mellifluous though awful dialect. Many of them are mere children, some are boys, and few of them have either the stature or the bearing of men. They are remarkably courteous and are ready to promise anything, great or little, and will do as much as may be easily and immediately done. Any one of them will talk with you by the hour, giving Cuban equivalents for English words, or telling you new ones with an accent and pronunciation that renders idle any attempt to search it out in a Spanish dictionary. Many of the officers speak French, and if my Spanish and English fail me, I can sometimes fall back on that language.

I have observed since I have been with the negroes of Cuba, some of whom I saw in Tampa with Havana exiles, that the negro speaks Spanish far more naturally than he does English. Our language does not fit the African tongue. On the other hand, the negro speaks a Latin idiom—French, Spanish, or Portuguese—with ease, fluency, and grace. The negroes here talk Spanish much more correctly than the negroes in the South or North talk English, and they use it with skill, accompanying their speech with natural and eloquent gestures. It will rob them of much of their picturesqueness if we teach them our less pliable and less talkable language.

I have just met Col. A. L. Wagner, head of the Bureau of Military Information, Washington. It is the first time I have seen him since the embarkation at Tampa. He got tired of the inaction aboard ship and voluntarily attached himself to Gen. Lawton's staff, and has been at the front from the start. This morning he went with Gen. Lawton on a reconnoissance of the works around Santiago. They learned from their own observation and from a pacifico who had just got out of the city that the Spaniards have nine lines of barbed wire entirely inclosing the city on the land side.

Estimate of Spanish Forces.

Their fortifications are reported as numerous and strong. Our officers think they are rather too extensive for the forces in the city to occupy. These forces are said to consist of 15,000 soldiers and 1,000 of the firemen; but these figures are thought to be exaggerated. Our best information puts the available force at 12,000. Of these 1,000 or 1,200 are now occupying the little village of Caney, four and a half miles from here and the same distance from Santiago. We may attack this small force and drive it into the city; but even if we do not it will soon have to withdraw or be cut off and captured. As we approach Santiago, Caney will of course be isolated, and it is hardly probable that the Spaniards will risk a heavy loss before they make their final stand.

The pacifico who came out of the city says that the Spaniards have actually admitted that they were defeated last Friday. The Castilians are boasting, however, that they "shot down the Yankees like dogs."

From scouts and fleeing Cubans it has also been learned that the Spaniards have taken the guns from the Furor and the Reina Mercedes and placed them on the earthworks nearest the city. The heaviest of these guns are thought to be five-inch calibre, and, with the rapid-fire small guns, have added material strength to the fortifications.

The troops are now rapidly concentrating here. They probably will not advance beyond this point until the artillery reaches us, which will be by to-morrow or next day. After that we shall move on slowly until we get within range of the guns of the outer works. Then we shall see the beginning of the end. All our officers anticipate a grand artillery duel that will last for some days. The soldiers are already talking of entering Santiago by July 4, as they are anxious to celebrate our National holiday in the captured city.

STANHOPE SAMS.

SPANISH GUARD SEEMS LAX.

Every Day Cuban Sympathizers Enter Our Lines with Information About Santiago.

AMERICAN OUTPOST, FOUR MILES FROM SANTIAGO, June 28.—As I write, the four batteries of light artillery are coming up the Sevilla road, and engineers are passing to the front to calculate the distance the guns will have to cover. We are practically within range of the heavier cannon along the outworks of Santiago, but there has not yet been any exchange of courtesies. In the meanwhile, we are waiting for the massing of our troops at the point where the Sevilla road crosses the Rio Seco, which is now our most advanced post.

There are now in the vicinity of Santiago about 23,000 Americans and Cubans. Of these we have the 17,000 troops we brought on the first expedition and the 1,300 that came yesterday on the Yale, and the Cubans, under Garcia, number about 4,000. As the Spanish have no more than 12,000 to 18,000, we should be able to make short work of the campaign. In addition to the forces now here, 1,800 are expected to-morrow on the Harvard, and 800 of Garcia's cavalry are on the way from Acerraderos. All these should be here, and swell our forces to 25,000 or 26,000 by June 30.

I got a nearer view of Santiago this morning. I went beyond the picket lines toward the west of our position, and could see from a commanding hill the streets and houses, the hospitals and barracks of the city we are investing. Eleven or more Red Cross flags were fluttering over three rows of buildings which the Cubans say are used as hospitals. To the west of these are low houses which look like barracks, and still further westward are seen churches, large residences, and public buildings, and a great, dull splotch of low houses. The city looks quite Latin with its squat dwellings thickly sewn like black rocks along the hill slope. There was no appearance of life, even under the field glass. Soldiers there were none, and such streets as I saw were deserted.

The fortifications were not plainly visible, but could be seen in part. They seem neither so numerous nor so formidable as the Cuban scouts report them. Capt. William Astor Chanler, who went to-day with some Cuban scouts close up to the city, says he found that the Spaniards have failed to fortify the best hills, and that the most easily defended positions are, therefore, left uncovered.

I observed from the peak I climbed this morning that there is a long, gentle slope running from the valley we are now in quite up to the city's edge. It is covered with grass or green crops, and there are only a few scattered trees. As far as I could see there is not a line of earthworks protecting this beautiful gateway to the city. There may be wire fences, in which the Spaniards place so much reliance, and there may also be fortifications and batteries on each flank to sweep the face of the incline, but nothing of the kind is visible. The large fortifications which front the bay and the sea are not in view from this point.

The Spaniards do not seem to be keeping very close guard in Santiago. Every day some Cuban sympathizer or a pacifico comes into our camp with information of the enemy's movements. A pacifico who came out to-day says the Spaniards are doing very little. They have completed all the works they have planned, and are now resting and waiting for us to attack them. The pacifico also reports that much depression is felt by the Spanish troops. They have been much disheartened, he says, by the defeat at Savilla and by the policy Linares has adopted of retreating into his strong lines and making only one fight. Soldiers say that they cannot fight with good heart when they are constantly retreating. On the other hand, this policy of the Spanish General has very much heightened the spirits of our men. They are confident that the Spaniards, if they fly from an almost impregnable position, will not make a desperate stand at Santiago.

Garcia's arrival has kindled the enthusiasm of the Cubans, and has also encouraged our own troops. The Cubans at this point are under command of Col. Belisario, but Garcia is moving up from Siboney, and is expected here to-morrow or next day.

Cubans say that St. John's Summer has opened, and that we shall have only occasional rains until August. To-day, however, it rained for an hour, and in that time two and a half inches of water fell. The earth swam in it within a few minutes, and there was no distinction between the heavens above and the earth beneath. Clouds swept down until they seemed to touch the ground, and then poured out their waters like gigantic sponges. It is the third storm we have had since we landed, six days ago.

STANHOPE SAMS.

ENGLAND TO A PRISONER'S AID.

Spain Requested to Treat a Canadian Correspondent Under Arrest More Leniently.

LONDON, July 11.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question on the subject of the arrest of the Canadian war correspondent Freeman Halstead, who was arrested at Puerto Rico and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for taking photographs of the fortifications at that place, said that recent reports showed the conditions of Halstead's imprisonment were threatening to affect his health seriously. The British Ambassador at Madrid, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, had therefore been instructed to make representations to Spain with the view of securing more humane treatment for the prisoner, and he had expressed the hope that the latter's sentence of nine years' imprisonment would eventually be mitigated.

FIRE-PROOF WOOD IN WARSHIPS

Secretary Long Will Reconvene the Special Board Which Reported Adversely on the Material.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Ex-Secretary Herbert had a conference with Secretary Long this afternoon upon the subject of fire-proof wood for naval construction. He brought with him a formidable array of facts gathered from the newspaper reports of the battle with Cervera, to show that fire was the element that worked the greatest destruction among the vessels of the Spanish squadron, and that wherever American vessels had been hit, even in the case of the tiny torpedo boat, they had escaped such fires because all of their woodwork was fire-proof.

So impressed was Secretary Long with the statement that he has concluded to reconvene a special board which was appointed some time ago to deal with this matter, and which had recommended that the use of the prepared wood be curtailed in some measure in American warships now building.

M. CAMBON SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Report that He Is Negotiating for Peace on Spain's Behalf Denied.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, had a conference to-day with the President. This led to a report which later was denied that Spain had asked for peace through French channels.

It is said that the subject discussed by the Ambassador will be made known in the course of a few days in connection with an interesting occasion the details of which cannot now be made public, but which when disclosed will show that the conference to-day did not relate to the war in any aspect.

The French Ambassador left this afternoon for New York. He probably will go to Newport and Bar Harbor before he returns.

WAR FEELING IN NICARAGUA.

Spaniards There Hear Many Rumors of Spanish Victories.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 11.—The Spaniards in Central America transmit for publication in the Central American newspapers information of alleged numerous victories won by Spanish over United States warships, many defeats of attempts by the United States to land soldiers in Cuba, &c., and they hurrah and console themselves over the made-up telegrams. Nearly all of the older male natives of Nicaragua are in deep sympathy with Spain, while the younger men are mostly in favor of the United States. All Europeans, excepting the better class of Englishmen and Scotchmen, are in sympathy with Spain. The Germans are especially opposed to the Americans.

Cardinal Vaughan Blames Us.

LONDON, July 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, has written as follows to his brother at Valladolid:

"'I have profited by my first opportunity to declare that I disapprove with all my soul the unjust conduct of the United States against Spain, the latter being the less powerful nation, and trying to defend its rights.'"

The Government's New Transports.

The steamers Massachusetts and Michigan, which have arrived here are unloading their cargoes and will be turned over to the Government by the Atlantic Transport Line to-day or to-morrow. They will then be fitted out as transports as quickly as possible. Major Summerhayes of the Quartermaster's Department expects to have the Berlin, Mobile, and Port Victor ready for service to-morrow, when they will be sent to some Southern port. Major Summerhayes was busy getting crews for some of the steamers yesterday and a string of men was filing before his desk in the Army Building all day long.

Reduction in Bicycle Prices.

It is said that Western capitalists are contemplating the organization of a great bicycle company, which hopes to make first-class wheels and sell them as low as $10. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a first-class remedy for the stomach, liver, and blood, and the price puts it within everybody's reach to be well and strong. For fever and ague it is a specific.

ILL AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Complete List of Patients Brought to Port Tampa on the Transport Cherokee.

MADE BY SURGEON IN CHARGE

Two Hundred of the Men Have Been Taken by Hospital Train to McPherson Barracks at Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following is a complete list of the sick and wounded soldiers brought to Port Tampa on the transport Cherokee. It was sent to the Adjutant General's office by Major Rafferty, Surgeon in charge. The list of officers was made public last night. About 200 of the men have been taken by the hospital train to McPherson Barracks, Atlanta. The letter following each name designates the troop or company of the soldier:

First Cavalry.

First Sergt. CHARLES KARSTON, A; Sergt. FRANK HUNDERTMARK, C; Corp. FRANK MORGAN, D; Privates MARTIN L. ROBERTSON, A; EPHRAIM J. NIX, K; GIDEON O. DOHNAGE, B; ALLEN W. MALLEN, B; HUGH L. DOUGLASS, C; HENRY FOSTER, B; AUGUSTUS CRUPENSTAH, D; HUBBARD TOWNSEND, I; FRANK B. WIEL, A, and PATRICK LOVEY, K.

Third Cavalry.

Sergts. HENRY SLEIGEL, K; JOSEPH T. MURPHY, C; WILLIAM W. REESE, H; C. A. SWANE, C, and JOHN BALLA, B; Corp. EDWARD BONNER, I; Privates JOHN J. PURRTILL, C; THOMAS P. GORDON, K; GEORGE DEARLSTEIN, F; ARTHUR LUCIA, B; JACOB POLSTER, H, and WILLIAM McCOMB, E.

Sixth Cavalry.

Sergts. CHRISTIAN HUNTERNSCH, E, and CHARLES VOIGHT, C; Corp. PHILLIP LOWSKY, A; Trumpeters JAMES WILSON, K, and WILLIAM L. MURPHY, G; Privates WILLIAM RUDDER, G; JOHN H. BYAR, E; JOHN WRIGHT, F; PETER JOHNSON, F; BENJAMIN KRUISTAL, D, and JAMES L. FREHET, D.

Ninth Cavalry.

Sergt. HENRY F. WELLS, D; Corp. JOHN MASON, H; Private BENWELL H. BULLOCK, D.

Tenth Cavalry.

Sergt. GEORGE POZAULS, D; Chief Musician, WASHINGTON DARROW; Privates, JOHN F. CHINN, I; RICHARD HOPKINS, G; HOUSTON REDDLE, I; CHARLES S. HARDY, I; CHARLES M. BERRY, E; THORNTON BUCKLEY, I; WADE KLEDSEE, D; JOSEPH WILLIAMS, G; JOHN PRUEN, B; CHARLES C. LANTERS, C; WILLIAM GREGORY, B.

Second Infantry.

Corp. JOHN E. HOUSTON, C; Privates JOHN ROULLVEN, C; BENJAMIN F. DRUIEN, H; C. F. ZOOK, C.

Third Infantry.

Privates LEWIS W. CALVUR, F; GEORGE BENBEY, B; CHARLES EASTERBURG, F.

Fourth Infantry.

Corp. DAVID T. WELDON, C; Musicians PAUL BEUSCHELL, C; SOLOMON DOBSINE, D; Privates HARRY BACHRACH, C; WILLIAM A. BENNER, C; MICHAEL O'DONNELL, E; HELLA HOUSEMAN, C; THOMAS SHERRY, C; WILLIAM CLARK, E.

Sixth Infantry.

Corps. FRANCIS CHRISTIAN, C; DAN C. LYTTLE, D; CHARLES EILKEN, C; Privates WILLIAM HANNS, A; WILLIAM TAPHEM, E; C. H. HORN, E; MICHAEL WELSH, H; FRANK ALLARD, G; EDGAR NICHOLS, F; HENRY SHUTELLHUTH, A; PATRICK McDONALD, E; G. A. GUMP, E; CHARLIE FRANKLIN, C; WILLIAM SCHOMM, A; FRED RIPBERGER, H; CHARLES WALTERS, E; JOSEPH HASCH, C; DELMAN BAGLEY, D; OLIVER COULTS, B; S. H. ARNOLD, F; NELSON PASNO, H; ROBERT C. DOUTAS, D; VALORIAN W. IRWIN, F; JOSEPH TURNEY, B; WILLIAM WILSON, F; WILLIARD MYERS, D.

Seventh Infantry.

Sergts. JOHN E. LANE, D; JOHN J. BUSHTER, C; Corps. GEORGE H. COPELAND, I; JOHN P. STACKE, C. GEORGE D. BARTHOLOMEW, F; OSCAR GERTS, G; CHARLES H. DUNN, B; Musician ELMER ZORN, C; Corps. ROBERT M. SMITH, B; F. C. BENHAM, G; W. M. McFARLAND, A; Privates FRANCIS CROTHY, G; DAN MAHONEY, A; GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, G; ROBERT H. BAILY, A; CHARLES BEARDEN, A; CHARLES SPELLEN, H; CHARLES GREELY, G; LOUIS T. STEEN, E; PETER MARRION, E; NELS CHRISTENSEN, F; FRANCIS G. LANG, I; JOSEPH HENSLEY, I; MICHAEL J. MOORE, A; EARNEST GABER, C; GEORGE H. FULLERTON, B; FRED JUNGLE, C; DANIEL CONNELLY, D; OLLO ROSE, F; JOHN BROWN, B.

Eighth Infantry.

Privates HENRY C. LICHTEN, E; JAMES J. HARMON, C; WILLIAM E. LASTON, H; JOHN J. DONNELLY, D; RUDOLPH REHMAN, E; PATRICK F. McGOOTH, C; JOHN MILLER, B; MAX MILLER, B; PATRICK CANNING, C; GREGORY MULLEN, B.

Ninth Infantry.

Corp. Clarence L. ADAMS, D; Privates GEORGE FARGO, F; ARCHIBALD F. MATOM, G; NELSON E. TRION, C; A. M. ALLISTER, C; WALTER WEICHERT, E.

Tenth Infantry.

Musicians ANDREW HOFFMAN, H; GEORGE FENTON, D; Privates CABIN JONES, D; JOHN WALTON, H; GEORGE P. DOUGLASS, G; FRANK RIDGELEY, C; ALLAN C. WHITE, E.

Twelfth Infantry.

Sergt. EDMUND GERBER, B; Corps. PAUL SHENDELMAYER, F, and WARREN E. WESTON, C; Artificer DANIEL H. MULKEY, D; Privates SID GIDEON, E; BARNY REDMAN, E; RUFUS B. SIGNER, D; LUTHER SMITH, A; JOSEPH F. WHITMAN, G; ORVIN B. HATCH, C; JOHN W. WINBURN, D.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Sergt. LAWRENCE DUMAEN, B; Corp. ALDEN KNOWLES, F; Musician WILLIAM FARRELL, B; Privates GEORGE GRAHAM, B; FRANK BRYANT, G; JOSEPH F. PHELAN, H; PETER J. DAVIS, D; IGNATZ DECKER, A; GEORGE W. BLANKENSHIP, B; DUNCAN KIRKLAND, H; CHARLES MULLER, A; CHARLES M. MULLER, A; CHARLES LEGER, F; JOYCE SULLIVAN, C.

Sixteenth Infantry.

Corp. JEREMIAH BUTLER, C; Privates ARTHUR D. ORCUTT, B; CHARLES BERNHART, E; T. B. HOLLY, D; JOSEPH DORLEY, G; AUGUST J. BRUNDABRASH, F; WALTER KINSELL, G; FRANK CLARK, A; WILLIAM J. GERMORM, G; PHILIP A. LENCKEL, A; FRED G. SCHROEDER, H; CLARENCE B. LUDY, A.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Sergts. PHILIP HENDERSON, B; JOHN DIXON, H; Corp. CHARLES P. DEVELL, B; ADOLPH CROF, F; Artificer JOHN L. HUBBARD, E; Privates JOHN BUNN, B; JOHN COYNE, C; JAMES CLARK, F; OSCAR BRODKINS, G; ARCHIE P. BAY, C; HERMAN KAPPES, F; FRED P. McLEOD, A; JACOB G. MESSER, H; FRANK SPRAGUE, F; JOHN L. McDONALD, B.

Twentieth Infantry.

Privates WILLIAM PRATHER, H; GEORGE TALLMANG, F; BARTHOL SCHLITSBAUM, E.

Twenty-first Infantry.

Sergt. JULIUS SCHULTS, G; Corp. CHAUNCEY MINKLER, A; Musician GEORGE G. GANGLER, Musician WILLIAM A. CHURCHILL, E; Privates HENRY N. SEYMOUR, A; JONES HANSON, E; WILLIAM A. GARSTON, A; E. A. GARFIELD, A.

Twenty-second Infantry.

Sergt. WILLIAM PARNELL, F; Corps. HOMER E. HEWMAN, B; CHRISTIAN P. NELSON, G; Privates ALEX B. STROCK, F; FRANK W. NELSON, E; JOHN SWEENEY, C; GEORGE HOOVER, D; JOHN H. GRETNESS, B; JOSEPH SMITH, B; CHARLES A. OSGOOD, G; WILLIAM MANDEL, C; CHARLES A. POUH, G.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.

First Sergt. MERRIAM H. ELLIS, D; Corps. PAT KEYES, D; ROBERT W. ROBERTS, B; Musician CHARLES JONES, B; Privates THOMAS DAVIS, D; RICHARD HENDERSON, E; JOSEPH BUTCHER, F; HENRY GATTLER, F; CHARLES F. POPE, A; JOHN LOMAX, H; GEORGE L. HITTEN, G; JAMES W. WILSON, C; JOHN J. JOHNSON, H; WILLIAM JOHNSTON, D; E. PROCTOR, F; SAMUEL BRIDGEWATER, A; ALEXANDER MORROW, C; CHARLES HAINS, G; LONEY MOORE, A.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Sergt. W. B. PROCTOR, F; Privates JOSEPH L. JOHNSON, C; JOHN THOMAS, G; WILLIAM LAFAYETTE, B; A. DANIELS, G; JOHN H. BOYD, C; ELWOOD A. FREMAN, H; SAMUEL W. HARLEY, C; GEORGE T. COOPER, G.

First Volunteer Cavalry.

Sergt. GEORGE W. ANNIJO, F; Corp. JOHN MULLEN, E; Farrier JAMES COOK, L; Privates JOHN HENDERSON, G; AMIL CORSIE, A; HOY L. ALBERS, F; A. F. COSBY, K; WILL FREEMAN, F; J. J. RODGERS, L.

Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Corps. JOSEPH W. EATON, D; LEONARD L. RICHARDSON, F; FRED A. SIMMONS, M; Privates ALFRED E. ROSE, B; EDWARD DONNOUR, D; FREDERICK W. SLATE, D; PETER N. WHITE, A; DAVID A. DETOUR, E; JOSEPH M. FARRELL, L; FRED C. SCHILLER, L; HOWARD MAYRICH, B; EARNEST P. MARBLE, I; ANTHONY KANE, D; ARTHUR L. GARY, H; PATRICK J. BRESHAM, G; CHRISTOPHER REARDEN, B.

Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Corp. JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM, F.

Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Private EDWARD B. HYDE, D.

Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Quartermaster Sergts. J. S. LYON, B, and JAMES F. McMAHON, H; Privates JOHN W. JEFFREYS, B; MALCOLM BARRETT, M; H. P. RICHARDSON, A; JOHN NIANEYER, K; H. J. HOLSKAMP, L; W. B. CLARK, L; FRED SHAW, A; CHARLES J. DIXEN, A; FRANK L. FLINT and JOSEPH G. POHALSKI, F, and PETER J. CUNNINGHAM, L.

Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers.

Musician WALTER S. SWANGER, I.

Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers.

Privates JOHN A. FERGUSON, I, and BERTRAM ALLEN, G.

Hospital Corps.

Privates E. J. GRIFFEN and WILLIAM COLLIER.

OTHER DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Capt. W. T. Duggan.

Capt. WALTER T. DUGGAN of the Tenth Infantry, who was wounded before Santiago, was born in the Isle of Man. After coming to this country he enlisted as a private in Company B of the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers on June 13, 1861. He was discharged from the volunteer service on Aug. 31, 1863, and one week later was made Hospital Steward in the permanent establishment. On Jan. 3, 1867, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy on Nov. 13, 1874. On Aug. 1, 1886, he became Captain of Company C.

Lieut. Col. McKibbin.

Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, who is reported wounded at Santiago, enlisted in the regular army as a private in the general service on Sept. 22, 1862. On that same day he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy on June 10, 1864. In September, 1866, he was transferred to the Thirty-second Infantry. His appointment as Captain in the Thirty-fifth Infantry was made on July 28 of that year, but not accepted until Jan. 5, 1867. In August, 1869, Capt. McKibbin was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry. His next promotion, to be Major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, did not reach him until April 25, 1892. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry on May 1, 1896. Col. McKibbin, who is a native of Pennsylvania, was brevetted Captain on Aug. 18, 1864, for gallant services in the battle of North Anna River, Va., and during the operations on the Weldon Railroad.

Major James M. Bell.

Major James M. Bell of the First Cavalry, who has been wounded, has seen service in both the volunteer and regular branches. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry Volunteers on June 10, 1862, and honorably mustered out the following September. On June 13, 1863, he was appointed Captain of an independent company of Pennsylvania Cavalry, and honorably mustered out of this service in August of that year. His commission as Captain of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry dates from Oct. 8, 1863, and he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service on July 14, 1865. His gallant services in the Battles of the Wilderness and of Beams Station, Va., won him brevet commissions as First Lieutenant and as Captain, for the first instance for valor, and as Major for the second one. These honors were not conferred till March 2, 1867. On July 28, 1866, Capt. Bell received a regular army appointment from his native State, Pennsylvania, as Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry, and on April 2, 1867, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy. On June 25, 1876, he was made Captain. His commission as Major of the First Cavalry dates from May 23, 1896. Major Bell was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel on Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians at Canyon Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877.

Major Ezra B. Kirk.

Major Ezra B. Kirk was born in Ohio and enlisted on April 20, 1861, as a private in Company H of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. He was discharged on July 30 of that year and in August was appointed First Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers. He was honorably mustered out on Feb. 9, 1864, and accepted an appointment as Captain and Quartermaster. On Aug. 19, 1865, he was brevetted Major of volunteers and Lieutenant Colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department and in the field. He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the regular service on July 28, 1866. On Aug. 31, 1883, he was appointed Quartermaster with the rank of Major, and on Aug. 8, 1894, was retired from service.

Capt. Clarence A. Stedman.

Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, who was killed before Santiago, was born in Massachusetts, and appointed from Pennsylvania a cadet in the Military Academy on July 1, 1865. Upon his graduation, in 1870, he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Ninth United States Cavalry. His first service was on frontier duty at Fort Clark, Texas, from October, 1870, to January, 1871. From that time until April 2, 1871, he commanded a detachment at Devil's River, Texas. In the Summer of 1872 he was on scouting duty. His commission as First Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry dates from April 19, 1875. Lieut. Stedman took part in the expedition to the Indian Territory, lasting from September, 1874, to January, 1875. He saw subsequent service at Fort Brown, Texas; Fort Garland, Colorado, and Fort Santa Fé, New Mexico, where he was Acting Engineer Officer of the District of New Mexico, Regimental Quartermaster, and Adjutant at different times. After later service at Fort Marcy, New Mexico, and Fort Riley, Kansas, he was appointed Captain of the Ninth Cavalry on July 3, 1885. He has since done recruiting service and been on frontier duty at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. He was Captain of Troop E.

LOSSES BEFORE SANTIAGO, 1,595.

Gen. Shafter Sends a Revised List of Casualties July 1, 2, and 3.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day received from Gen. Shafter a revised and corrected report of the casualties before Santiago on July 1, 2, and 3. It slightly increases the number of killed and wounded as given in his first report, and is as follows:

Killed: 23 officers, 208 men. Wounded: 80 officers, 1,203 men. Missing: 81. Total, 1,595. Gen. Shafter is of opinion that the number of missing will be reduced somewhat.

MORE WOUNDED COMING HOME.

Only Seventy-five Serious Cases Now Remain at Siboney.

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GUANTANAMO BAY, July 10.—The Olivette is here, ready to sail for Hampton Roads with 500 sick and wounded on board, among them being Gen. H. S. Hawkins, Major A. O. Brodie, Major J. M. Bell, Capts. Thomas T. Knox, James H. McClintock, and Morton J. Henry, and Lieuts. M. Nichols, J. R. Young, H. K. Devereaux, and W. W. Fissus.

SIBONEY, July 10.—There are only seventy-five wounded men in the hospitals here who are being treated for serious amputations or bone fractures. In the hospitals at the front there are no wounded soldiers. The serious cases and all the rest of the wounded are on board the hospital ship Relief or on the transports bound north.

The situation, from a sanitary point of view, is susceptible of improvement.

JURAGUA, July 10.—During the afternoon the hospital ship Solace arrived here, and all the sick who were able to be moved were taken from the tent hospital and placed on board of her. The sight of the wounded men had a depressing effect on the volunteers debarking here.

It is earnestly hoped that Dr. Guiteras will order all the buildings here to be burned immediately and thus reduce the chances of the spread of a serious epidemic.

WOUNDED COMING TO NEW YORK.

Five Men of the Seventy-first Are on the Steamer Kansas City.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 11.—Privates James E. Keller, F. C. Knepule, C. A. Goodman, James C. Carroll, and James Brennan, wounded soldiers of the Seventy-first New York, left to-day for New York on the steamer Kansas City.

The father, brother, and sister of James Carroll, a wounded private in Company M of the Seventy-first Regiment, are preparing for the homecoming of the young man, who was wounded in the fight near Siboney week before last. He was shot in the hand. Carroll was in Company F of the Twenty-second Regiment, but when he found it was not to go to the front he resigned and joined the Seventy-first. He was employed by Charles Broadway Rouss. He is twenty-six years old, and lives at 334 East Fifty-eighth Street.

HOSPITAL TRAIN IN COLLISION.

But Wounded Soldiers Knew Nothing of the Mishap.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg received a dispatch to-day from Surgeon Richards, stating that the hospital train bearing the wounded to Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, was in a rear-end collision six miles south of High Springs, Fla., at 8 P. M. last night. No one was hurt, the dispatch said, but the private car was demolished. Gen. Sternberg says the demolition of the private car will not seriously interfere with the efficiency of the hospital train.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—The hospital train bearing the wounded soldiers from Tampa arrived at Fort McPherson to-day. All the men are doing well. None of them knew of the accident at High Springs, Fla., until informed by the Surgeons.

Wounded Chaplain Will Recover.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—News has been received here that the Rev. Dwight Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, who is serving as Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Santiago, but will recover. The wounded Chaplain will be taken to Fort McPherson.

New York Man Ill at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Trooper Stevenson, Troop C, New York Cavalry, is ill at Camp Alger with typhoid fever.

Charles P. F. Cushing Not Killed.

It has been persistently reported that Charles P. F. Cushing of 322 West Forty-second Street was killed before Santiago. His mother and brothers accepted the statement as a fact, when it first appeared in a newspaper of July 3. Since then, however, in every report the name Cushing has been preceded by different initials, and some reports have not mentioned a Cushing at all. Naturally this inspired hope that a mistake had been made, and when the name Corp. Charles R. Cushing, appeared in a printed list a brother of Charles Cushing of 322 West Forty-second Street cabled to Santiago. An answer came yesterday morning, saying that Charles P. F. Cushing was alive and well.

TO ENLARGE THE HOSPITALS.

Wood's Holl, Mass., May Be Selected as a Site.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In view of the necessity which has arisen of enlarging the hospital accommodations of the army Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, has gone to Wood's Holl, Mass., to inspect the buildings of the United States Fish Commission there with reference to the establishment of a general hospital at that place. It is believed here that Wood's Holl offers advantages as a location for a hospital for the wounded victims of the fighting in Cuba that are unsurpassed elsewhere.

With its cool sea breezes, quiet and peaceful location, and accessibility both by water and rail, it is regarded as an ideal spot for the reclaiming to health of the men who are falling from the fever and Spanish bullets in the far South.

The Fish Commission buildings offer additional advantages, also being large and roomy, with high ceilings and wide halls. It is said that they could be easily and quickly cleared of their present appliances and made ready for the accommodation of patients. Surgeon General Sternberg has decided to increase the capacity of the general hospital at Atlanta to 1,000 beds, and the new hospital at Fort Monroe will be raised to the same capacity.

The general hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., has 4,000 beds, and several hundred patients can be cared for at Key West.

THE CONEY ISLAND MYSTERY.

Identity of the Woman and Child Not Yet Established.

There was no solution yesterday of the mystery of the woman and child who mysteriously disappeared at Coney Island Sunday. The theory that she deliberately committed suicide by drowning and took the child with her is still held by the police, although without substantial basis.

Although some of the letters found in the satchel were signed "Jennie L. Daniel," no one has been found yet who could identify any such person by the description.

Detectives, however, are actively engaged in searching for a clew, and yesterday, in addition to the Coney Island Precinct men Capt. James Reynolds of the Brooklyn office, and Manhattan detectives turned up, and every nook and corner of the island was searched without success.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:39	Sun sets	7:31	Moon rises	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:22	Gov. Isl'd	2:52	H. Gate	4:41
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:48	Gov. Isl'd	3:30	H. Gate	5:19

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 12.		
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JULY 14.		
Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
Jason, Cape Gracias	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 15.		
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hillary, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 16.		
Athos, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:20 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after 5 P. M. up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 12.

Chattahoochee, Savannah, July 9.
Hindoo, Hull, June 25.
Livorno, Hamburg, June 24.
Pawnee, Liverpool, June 28.
Noordland, Antwerp, July 2.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

Asti, St. Lucia, July 5.
Boston City, Swansea, June 29.
Croft, Dundee, June 29.
El Mar, New Orleans, July 8.
Furnessia, Glasgow, July 2.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, June 29.
Sorrento, Hamburg, June 28.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, July 8.
Germanic, Liverpool, July 6.
Hekla, Christiansand, July 1.
Seminole, Jacksonville, July 8.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

Blaamanden, Rotterdam, July 1.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 10.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Avona, Antwerp, July 2.
Chesapeake, London, July 3.
Linda, Gibraltar, July 2.
Umbria, Liverpool, July 9.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 3.
La Navarre, Havre, July 9.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen, July 5.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 7.

Arrived—Monday, July 11.

SS City of Philadelphia, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville July 6 and Charleston 7th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Arecuna, (Br.,) Houston, Vera Cruz July 1 and Progreso 5th, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Illier, (Nor.,) Karsa, Sanchez (San Domingo) July 6, with mdse. and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

Bark Frieda, (Ger.,) Falk, from Narva. Ordered to New Orleans by pilot boat 9 A. M. to-day.

Brig Leonaora, Monroe, Auguilla (British W. I.) 20 ds., with salt to A. D. Strauss & Co.—vessel to Swan & Son.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., July 11, 9:30 P. M., calm, partly cloudy.

Spoken.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Kohlsaat, from Stockholm for New York, was spoken July 7 in lat. 55, lon. 17.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 11.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Ibox, (Br.,) Capt. Norvell, from New York via Falmouth, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Mount Sophar, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, from New York, arr. at Queenstown yesterday.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Talbot, (Br.,) Capt. Winter, from New York, arr. at Falmouth yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Benalder, (Br.,) Capt. Sarchet, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Cometa, (Nor.,) sld. from Liverpool for New York July 9.

SS Knight Errant, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York July 9.

SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, sld. from Hongkong July 8.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichol, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from Messina, &c. for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from Colombo for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New York for Aden, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Oberon, (Br.,) Capt. Lesly, from Shields via Stornoway for New York, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Manar, (Br.,) Capt. Slatter, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harndon, from New York, arr. at Genoa July 8.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Genoa July 8.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, from New York, arr. at Bordeaux July 9.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York, arr. at Venice, July 9.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vieira, sld. from Oporto for New York July 6.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, sld. from Stettin for New York July 7.

SS Syria, (Br.,) sld. from Hamburg for New York July 8.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Capt. Norison, (from Santos,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York July 9.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York July 9.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, (from Santos, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Ayria, (Br.,) sld. from Havre for New York yesterday.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp July 8.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day and proceeded.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Fiume for New York July 5.

THE GORHAM CO
SILVERSMITHS
Have now ready a considerable number of Traveling Bags, with and without fittings; they are made with a special view to lightness and convenience as well as beauty.
BROADWAY & 19th ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE

The Favorite
HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE
For Club, Family and Home Use.

Your Daily Needs
While away from home, can be supplied by mail from our notion department. Rogers & Gallet's and other leading makers' soaps, extracts, toilet waters; Farina Colognes.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
ESTABLISHED 1826.
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.,
NEW YORK.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit.
Sixth Ave., cor. 20th St.

Superfluous Hair on the face is embarrassing and annoying. Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York, removes it, if light by [illegible]. Consultation free.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
[illegible]

Wanamaker's

More News

Of Dresses and Capes

OF course you will not go away without at least one cloth gown for east-windy mornings and blowy days? Have you purchased it? If not, read this and be glad of the reading.

One of our early Summer specialties was the inexpensive but handsome tailored gowns selling from $10 to $15. They were the best things at these prices procurable in this city, and we were proud of them.

We have a specially selected lot this morning of dresses of this class, from which you may choose at

Seven Dollars Each.

Again, at Ten Dollars, we give you your choice from an assortment of dresses that were called good values at $18.50 to $26.50. There is only one of a kind.

Of Capes, for summer evening wear, take your choice

At $10 Each,

from a number of Paris-made ones, short, jaunty, dressy, chic. Thirty-six in the lot, no two alike, and formerly priced at from $20 to $30. That means a saving of Twenty dollars, if you choose the $30 kinds, and you probably will, if you come early enough.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Matter of Storm Serges BUILT for rough and tumble wear,—not exactly waterproof, yet a fabric that laughs at the weather, and allows its wearer to laugh also.

It's like any other serge in appearance, but of a finer wool, and a harder, closer-twisted weaving. Here are some prices on storm serges that may interest you:

BLACKS—Diagonal.
46 in., 60c. and 65c. 53 in., $1
48 in., 75c. 56 in., $1.25
50 in., 85c.
NAVY BLUE—Diagonal.
50 in., 50c. 50 in., 85c.
46 in., 60c. and 65c.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Neckwear Half Price and Less THERE'S a reason for the radical change in figures, but you'd hardly discover it. Truth is, the articles are slightly mussed—only slightly, but enough to bring their prices down one-half, some more than that. All this season's styles.

Broadway.

Japanese Rugs Half Prices IT'S a small lot, but worth talking about. They are the better kinds of Japanese rugs,—you will know the class we mean, when you know the right prices are $12, $15 and $20. Quite an assortment to choose from,—colors enough to suit anywhere.

Choose at Half,—$6, $8 and $10.

Third floor.

Mudge Canner and Sterilizer IT'S easy work putting up fruits with the Mudge apparatus. See the demonstrator in the basement, and learn how easy. It is one of the latest applications of ingenuity and science toward the lightening of household duties. Quick, efficacious and sure. The most delicate fruits preserved *intact*,—even the red-ripe raspberry retains its shape perfectly. The preservation is complete, there is no "spoiling" afterward.

One Cylinder Canners, $3 to $5.
Two Cylinder Canners, $5 to $8.
Three Cylinder Canners, $5.
Four Cylinder Canners, $6 to $12.

Adjustable Jar Holder and Book of Recipes with each canner.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TO ENABLE SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Senator Raines Has Drafted a Bill Providing for Holding Elections in the Field.

ALBANY, July 11.—The bill to be acted upon by the Legislature to enable the soldiers in the field to vote has been drafted by Senator Raines. It provides that the Secretary of State shall make a general registration of the men at the front by sending to each commanding officer the necessary blanks. A supplementary registration of soldiers and sailors is to be made by the Board of Inspectors in each election district and forwarded to the Secretary of State.

From the total of this registration the Secretary of State is to prepare ballots in the proportion of two for each man, which ballots shall contain only the titles of the officers to be voted for. The absent electors may write in these ballots the names of the candidates for whom they desire to vote or they may use paster ballots furnished them by the political parties. On the day of election each company shall select four of their number, two each from each party, who are to conduct the elections in the usual way. They are to make proper records of the elections and forward one copy to the Secretary of State and one to the Governor.

The Secretary of State from these records will send the returns to the local Board of Inspectors, and they will re-convene and add them to their totals and forward them to the State Board of Canvassers. If that body has adjourned they shall re-convene and canvass these votes, and if the result of an election is changed by these votes the State Board of Canvassers shall issue new certificates of election accordingly.

Disastrous Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—A fire involving heavy loss broke out to-day in the manufacturing district on Harriet Street. It was first discovered in the dismantled warehouse of the Mohr Grate and Mantel Company, and spread rapidly to the yards of the E. D. Albro Lumber Company and other manufactories in this district. Latest careful estimates place the losses by the west end fire here to-day at about $70,000, with the greater losses fully covered by insurance.

Fannie Davenport Improving.

DUXBURY, Mass., July 11.—The condition of Fannie Davenport is improving slightly. She passed a very easy night last night, and to-day rested very comfortably.

LEGISLATURE IN EXTRA SESSION

Three Important Subjects Are to be Considered.

NO BILLS READY TO PRESENT

The Metropolitan Election Measure Agreed On in Conference.

Governor Will Send in an Emergency Message When Legislators Are Ready in Order to Save Time.

ALBANY, July 11.—Although the Legislature convened in extraordinary session to-night there was absolutely nothing to demand the attention of the lawmakers but the reading of the Governor's message. Not one of the subjects on which the Governor had suggested legislation had been put in the form of a bill, and therefore could not properly be brought before either house for consideration or discussion.

The session to-night was of no consequence as compared with the conference of some of the Republican legislators and Gov. Black to-day when the knotty and much-disputed question as to how the control of elections in New York City could be divorced absolutely from the police force was settled to the satisfaction of all.

In the conference with the Governor were Senators Wray, Stranahan, Higgins, Ellsworth, White, and Krum, Speaker O'Grady, and Assemblymen Nixon, Marshall, Hill, De Graw, and Armstrong.

The election bill decided on will be known as the Metropolitan District Election bill, and will provide for the appointment by the Governor of a Supervisor of Elections for a district larger than the City of New York. Although the details as to just what territory shall be included in that district have not been definitely decided upon, it is expected that it will include the present City of New York, the County of Westchester, and that portion of the County of Queens which is not included in New York City.

Avoiding Constitutional Objections.

The act will be made to apply to territory that is not in New York City, so that Constitutional objection cannot be raised against it on the ground that it is "special legislation," which would probably have some weight if it applied only to New York. This Supervisor of Elections will have power to appoint innumerable special deputies in equal numbers from both of the prominent political parties. These deputies will be designated to serve at the polling places where the Supervisor of Elections thinks that attempts to secure a dishonest vote will be made. The deputies will have powers superseding those of the police, and the appearance of the deputies at polling places will be a signal that the services of the police, who may be there, are no longer required.

The deputies will also have supervision over registration lists, and it will be their duty to prosecute all cases of illegal registration. Much of the detail of the bill is yet to be decided upon, and the conference delegated to Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Marshall, Chairmen of the Cities Committees of both houses, the duty to draft the bill on the general lines mentioned above.

The Governor at first desired to have a bill drafted similar to this except that it was to apply to cities of the first class, Buffalo and New York City. The Erie County members so strenuously opposed this plan that it was dropped.

More Money for War Purposes.

The conference designated Senator Higgins and Assemblyman Nixon as a committee to draft the bill to appropriate money for an additional war fund. The Governor believes that the appropriation will be less than $1,000,000. Senator Wray and Assemblyman Armstrong were selected by the conference as a committee to revise in detail only the Soldier Vote bill. When the three measures in question have been presented to the Legislature in bill form the Governor will send in an emergency message, which will enable the Legislature to disregard the provisions of the Constitution requiring bills to be on members' desks three days in their final form before they can be passed. This will enable the legislators to immediately consider the measures on their introduction, and will materially shorten the length of the session, but it is not believed that an adjournment will be reached before Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

Col. Jerome of New York City, representing the Independent Republicans, was around the legislative halls to-night and stated that his organization was emphatically opposed to any legislation affecting the election system in New York. He thought that the present election law would insure as honest elections as could be held. It was his belief that any legislation rearranging the election system in New York would work injury to the Republican Party this Fall.

THREE SUBJECTS REFERRED.

Senate, 29 to 13, Votes to Include Elections Bill with Other Matters to be Continued.

It was 8:15 o'clock this evening when Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called the Senate to order in extraordinary session. But thirty Senators were in their seats. Immediately after the prayer the Clerk read the Governor's proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session, and Senator Higgins offered a resolution that all the employes of the last regular session be continued in their respective positions for the special session. This was adopted without opposition. Upon motion of Senator Shepperd, the President was directed to appoint a committee of two to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business. Senators Shepperd and Coffey were appointed as such committee. A similar committee was appointed, consisting of Senators Wilcox and Foley, to wait upon the Assembly with a similar message. A recess was then taken until the committees should return.

When these committees reported that they had performed their duties Col. Griffith, private secretary to the Governor, was recognized at the entrance to the chamber and presented the message from the Governor, which the Clerk at once read. When the message was read Lieut. Gov. Woodruff announced that the message would be printed and lie on the table. Senator Cantor moved that the three subjects recommended for legislation be referred to the appropriate committee.

Senator Grady Scores the Governor.

Senator Grady, in speaking upon this motion, declared that the Governor's message illustrated the old French saying, that he who excuses accuses. In so far as that message referred to the present Chief of Police of New York he said it was as cowardly a document as was ever sent to a legislative body. Continuing, he said: "That man has met all his accusers and has triumphed over all. He stands to-day the peer of the Governor himself. I am glad to know that the Governor at the end of his term wants an honest ballot. He is not so innocent as to believe that two years ago he was elected by an honest ballot. He knows as well as any other man that many thousands of ballots were then cast for Frank S. Black which were paid for by the trusts. I wish to remind him that he then stood by and quietly witnessed the debauching of the ballot by the money of these trusts."

No citizen of New York, he declared, had asked for a pure elections bill. Two apostles of pure elections, Lemuel Ely Quigg and Fred S. Gibbs, have asked for a pure ballot. This was uttered with such scathing sarcasm as to cause a general uproar of laughter. Continuing, Senator Grady warned the Legislature that every time it had tried to amend the law to down Tammany Hall its vote had gone constantly up. Members of Tammany Hall were not the men represented by Quigg and Gibbs, nor were they the men portrayed by the Governor. They were brave, honest men, who had many times proved their bravery and honesty in their defense of the laws.

Governor Called an Autocrat.

"We know what is coming," he said: "There is no longer any division between the legislative and the executive departments of government. We have known this for two years. This is no longer the highest deliberative body in the State. Bills are not framed here nor in the Assembly Chamber. They are framed outside, and come here as the Governor's bill. Frank S. Black has combined the legislative and executive branches in one man, and when he shall finally have assumed the judicial functions, he will have created a dynasty more autocratic than that of the Czar of Russia."

Senator Cantor said there were two subjects recommended by the Governor upon which there should be no division of opinion which justified the Governor in calling an extra session. He pledged the support of the minority to the war appropriation and to the measure to provide for the vote of the soldier, and reminded the Senate that every Democrat had cheerfully voted for the war appropriation at the close of the last session. But he declared there was no possible excuse for dragging partisan matter into this extra session. He declared it merely a scheme to take control of the elections in New York out of the control of its Democratic Government and place it in the hands of a Republican Governor, who expected himself to be the beneficiary of the power taken from the people of New York. "I believe he has disgraced his high office when for partisan and personal reasons he attempts to inject such a scheme into a session called for such noble purposes."

Senator Cantor moved to refer the first two propositions in the message to appropriate committees, and that the third proposition should lie upon the table.

Propositions Referred to Committees.

Senator Ellsworth moved as an amendment that all three propositions should be referred to committees. The proposition of Senator Ellsworth was adopted by a vote of 29 to 13. The proposition for the war appropriation was referred to the Finance Committee and the other two recommendations to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Raines then asked unanimous consent to introduce two bills—one to provide means for the soldiers to vote in the field, and the other amending the general election law. In presenting them Senator Raines declared that they were not introduced with the O. K. of any committee or conference. Senator McNulty introduced a resolution calling upon the Governor for a statement of the moneys expended under the appropriation of $1,000,000, declaring that there was much public comment upon the neglect of New York's soldiers at Camp Black.

The concurrent resolution of the Assembly reciting the victories of the American arms and extending the thanks of the people of New York to the President, the commanders upon land and sea, and to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, was then read and adopted without division. Senator Grady offered a resolution expressing the appreciation of the Senate of the patriotism of Senator John Grant in enlisting in his country's service and a hope for his safe return.

An adjournment was then taken until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FEW ASSEMBLYMEN ABSENT.

Interest in the Extra Session Apparently Not So Strong as in Regular Sessions.

ALBANY, July 11.—The Assembly was called to order by Speaker O'Grady. Of the 150 members there were scarcely a dozen absent. Both the galleries and floor held numerous spectators. It was plain to be seen that interest in a midsummer gathering was not nearly so strong as in the regular Winter session.

Prior to the convening of the Assembly members gathered in little groups discussing the probable election bill that would be introduced. The legislators generally did not seem to take the session seriously, and there was much badinage as to whether it would last one week or a month.

When Assemblyman William Astor Chanler's name was uttered at roll call there was a silence, and then a great round of applause from the Democratic side burst forth in recognition of the fact that Assemblyman Chanler is now in the field in the United States military service. The clerk anounced 130 members present.

The usual committees of notification to acquaint the Senate and Governor of the meeting of the Assembly were named, after which the Governor's proclamation calling the session was read. Immediately thereafter Clerk Baxter read the Governor's message announcing the legislation it was expected would be enacted at the session. Speaker O'Grady announced the message would lie upon the table. At the conclusion of the reading of the message Assemblyman Oliver attempted to introduce a resolution, but it was declared not in order by the Speaker. Mr. Oliver asked unanimous consent, but Mr. Nixon objected, offering in his turn a resolution which, owing to Mr. Oliver's retaliatory objection, was read for the information of the House.

The resolution consisted of a preamble dwelling upon the achievements of the United States in the war with Spain, and extending the thanks of the body to President McKinley and the naval and military commanders of the United States forces. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Notice of the decision of the courts that Perez M. Stewart was entitled to the seat in the Nineteenth District occupied by Solomon C. Weill was then read, and upon motion of Mr. Seligsberg, seconded by Leader Donnelly, Mr. Stewart was declared the sitting member from the Nineteenth District.

Assemblyman Hoffman then offered this resolution which was adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, The Hon. William Astor Chanler, one of the members of this body, has gone to the front with a large number of other patriots from this State, and is now at Santiago de Cuba, fighting for his country's cause upon the field of battle, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Assembly of the State of New York, in extraordinary session assembled, send a cordial message of greeting to Capt. Chanler, and wish him and all of New York State's gallant and brave soldiers a safe return from the field of battle; and, be it further

"Resolved, That Mr. Chanler be and he is granted indefinite leave of absence from the House, and that a copy of these preamble and resolutions be spread upon the journal."

A resolution was adopted expressing regret for the death of Assemblyman Solomon C. Weill, and as a mark of respect the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Assemblyman Oliver later stated that the resolution he had been prevented from offering referred in condemnatory terms to the suggestion in Gov. Black's message that special election legislation for New York City might be advisable. Mr. Oliver said he would offer his resolution later in the session.

The two bills introduced by Senator Raines have been outlined for several days. One provides for the taking of the soldiers' vote. The other provides for the creation of a State Board of Elections, to consist of four persons, two to be named by the State Committees of the two political parties. This commission shall appoint a State Supervisor of Elections, with power to appoint as many deputies throughout the State as he may see fit.

FIRST HOP AT NEWPORT.

A Throng of Cottagers and Visitors Enjoy the Dance.

NEWPORT, July 11.—The first Casino hop of the season occurred to-night in the city ballroom, where noticeable improvements have been made since last Fall. When numerous dinner parties during the evening were concluded, large parties of the younger set from the villas of Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, and Mrs. John Clinton Gray were brought out. The music of Mullaly's Orchestra was delightful, and dancing was very general.

Among those present were Mrs. J. J. Wysong, William Stackpole, John S. Rogers, H. P. Rogers, Jr., H. R. Winthrop, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. J. F. Stone, the Misses Stone, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Potter Palmer, Jr., William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Willing Spencer, W. S. K. Wettmore, Miss Brooks, H. G. Gerry, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Gray, H. H. Gray, Cyril Hatch, Mrs. W. L. Kane, Miss Kane, Miss Augusta Hunter, Miss Clapp, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Van Rensselaer King, J. K. Brice, the Misses Brice, Miss Winthrop, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Miss Bessie Hunter, Peter G. Gerry, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, T. Sanford Beatie, and Harry F. Eldridge.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Three Subjects Recommended for Legislation, Chief of Which Is Alleged Election Frauds.

SPEAKS OF FRANCHISE RIGHTS

Does Not Attack the Police System of New York City—Asks that Volunteers at the Front Be Allowed to Vote.

ALBANY, July 11.—Following is the message of Gov. Black to the Legislature presented to-day:

To the Legislature of New York:

Unusual events have made it necessary to convene the Legislature in extra session. There are three subjects which demand attention, and I recommend them for legislative action.

First—An appropriation to meet the expense of providing New York's share of troops required in the war with Spain.

Second—A plan to enable voters absent from their homes in the military service to vote at the coming elections.

Third—A provision which will better protect citizens who would vote according to law, and more certainly prevent and punish those who would vote otherwise.

Before the adjournment in March, the Legislature appropriated $1,000,000 to meet a contingency which it was hoped would never happen. Since then New York has put in the field 16,000 men, at an expense of $960,493.72. There is an unexpended balance of $39,506.28. A large part of the money paid out will be returned by the general Government, but not in time to be available for present use. This expenditure has sent to service the best drilled, best equipped, and best prepared troops that any State has furnished. The purposes for which the appropriation has been expended appear in the Adjutant General's statement, which is submitted herewith. Such expenditures are given in detail on the books of the Adjutant General's department, to which books I refer.

The justice of providing for the soldier's vote is clear. There will be in the field when the present call is completed about 20,000 of the male citizens of New York. Most of them are voters. They have responded with such promptness and courage as to evoke the highest praise from the Government at Washington and from the loyal citizens of the whole country, regardless of State limits. In November there may be in the field more or less than now, but in the natural order of things, however speedily the war may end, some at least will be absent. Every honorable sentiment demands that the right of the soldier be recognized by the State whose fame he has preserved and extended.

The last subject which I have recommended is no less just or important than the other two. There are laws now designed to protect honest voters, and suppress those that are fraudulent, but none except the unintelligent or the unfair maintain that these laws are always effective. Perhaps no law can produce an absolutely clean result, but until that result is as honest as law can make it the subject will never be closed. The overwhelming majority of the people of this State of all political faiths believe in and will maintain an electorial franchise, but ever since men have dealt together, corruption has been extant, and the time and means of the vast majority have been incessantly employed in attempts to confine the small minority within the restraints of law.

As to Election Laws.

There is no direction in which law breakers have been so defiant and successful as against the right of suffrage. The heat of political controversy has too often excused where it should have condemned. A temporary triumph has sometimes been gained at the cost of integrity, and the process has been ignored. No Government can long endure which does not check and punish this highest of all forms of treason. Other offenses compared with it are small and insignificant. An honest franchise lies at the bottom of all governmental stability. You will enact laws in vain against theft and pillage if the greatest evil, a corrupted franchise, goes uncleansed. It will profit little to save the veins if the arteries are cut. It is far too common to make election crimes of the Fall public jests in the following Spring.

Honest, thoughtful citizens of this State see in recent events in New York City a threatened repetition of practices which have on more than one occasion defrauded and disgraced the State.

When instruments are needed they are selected because of fitness for the end desired. This is true whether that end be honorable or base; and when recently in New York City the power to control elections was vested in one whose prominence rested upon notorious violations of the election law the conclusion followed that the selection was made to repeat the infamous practices which had tarnished his previous career.

High official station, accompanied with great power, has been there bestowed upon one whose name has had with election and other crimes the closest association. This increase of power with no suggestion of increased fitness or integrity has aroused the conservative citizens of every party to demand that the ballot be preserved from hands that hitherto have smirched it. The power to do this is vested in the Legislature. The duty to exercise that power cannot be evaded or denied. The authority rests with the Legislature of this State, but the demand comes from honest citizens the country over. The police control may be a subject of local legislation. What a community will do with and for itself it alone should decide so long as that decision does not affect others or transgress the bounds of decency and good morals.

The general powers of the police in New York City should not now be interfered with. That body should be left as it is until the demonstration of its unfitness is again repeated and complete. But the question of an honest ballot is neither local nor State; it is National, and broader even than that, for it affects and controls as no other issue does the integrity of citizenship, which has no limit.

The National aspect of this question has in recent years received a signal declaration. The Presidency has often turned upon the vote of New York, and within the memory of young men that high office has been once bestowed through the dishonor of the franchise in a single community in this State. The question thus presented cannot therefore be narrowed to local significance, nor confined by the restraints of party affiliation. It is as broad as the whole country, and it is to the citizen, not to the partisan, that its appeal is made. By no false issue should that appeal be stifled or obscured. It antagonizes no sound doctrines and transgresses no precept of fair play. No honest man can suffer nor, justly, complain of a violated right.

The Question of Home Rule.

There are many who say, perhaps some who believe, that unless this question is dealt with by each community, right or wrong, the principle of home rule is offended. Even this contention, utterly without significance, in the face of the greater issue, is not true. Home rule means only the right of the community to deal in its own way with matters pertaining to it, provided its method of dealing is in accord with the Constitution, the law, and the rights of the people at large. No community shall commit a crime, even though done in its own territory. No man shall counterfeit or forge, even though he does so in his own cellar.

The doctrine of home rule protects one case as well as the other, and is equally checked by each. No city shall debauch the franchise and relieve itself from restraint by claiming that the fraud was done at home. The effect of a crime does not stay where it was done or affect the perpetrator alone. It spreads and contaminates, and its boundaries cannot be fixed. As well might one claim the right to poison the source of a river because that source was on his land. The plea of home rule will shield him against those on the course of the stream below as well as the same plea will shield those who poison in one spot the franchise, which is coexistive with the Republic.

The citizens of Plattsburg or Watertown have the same right to demand an honest vote in New York City that they have to demand it at home, for in a general election the fraudulent vote destroys the power of an honest one, whether in the same box with it or in one 300 miles away. Home rule is in a small way the doctrine of State rights, and has no greater scope. It is a privilege allowed by all to one, and cannot be used by that one to defraud the others.

Have You

Ever used Lundborg's Violet Water? Delightfully refreshing and fragrant.

Within the limits intended by the Constitution it is a wise and salutary doctrine, but when it goes beyond the Constitution, beyond the laws, and protects the individual in outraging the multitude, it should be brought to the ground.

The same class which sees or claims to see in an effective election law the violation of home rule will also see the image of a worse bill in every attempt to protect the franchise. This claim should neither mislead nor deter. Every law against crime is a force bill. There is one against murder, arson, and theft. The law upon either of those subjects would be at once amended if the amendment would improve it. No protest would be raised or heeded if it was, and yet there are, perhaps, as many who at heart oppose a force bill against larceny as there are those who oppose a force bill against election crimes. The reason why we protest is silent and the other uttered is because public sentiment condemns one and listens to the other. Those who profit by an evil will raise false alarms to distract the public mind while they repeat the dangerous advantage. And yet, of the two crimes, theft is the milder and less to be feared. One is a crime against property; the other against liberty. One can be measured and the damage fixed; the other has no limit, and may shatter the foundation on which all property rights depend. No society is safe which fails to recognize the magnitude of this evil or refuses to cut it out. It is the great danger threatening the country to-day. If any community can not or will not prevent it, the State should.

Corruption a "Pastime."

When local authorities, clothed with a duty closely touching the welfare of the whole State, ignore or connive at its violation, the State itself should intervene. It should not permit its seven millions of people to be defrauded at the polls by the few thousands who make of corruption either a pastime or an occupation. By meeting this subject with justice and determination the State will perform a most solemn and imperative duty and crush out an evil which has brought upon it injury and shame. The responsibility for a law against crime is not upon those who make it, but upon those who make it necessary. An honest election is not a political question. It is not against a political party, if all parties are honest. It is only against a class, the most degraded and dangerous by which society is menaced.

If any political party or members of it have received or expect benefits from this class they will condemn as a force bill any law which restricts the infamous trade in which that class engages. The State should be for the law and against the criminals. Individuals and parties should take whichever side their interests point out, and they be forced to take it in public.

I have one reluctance in proposing new legislation, and that arises from the necessity for increased expense. But New York should respond to the President's call. Her absent soldiers should vote, and when those votes return they should be protected sacredly. No cost is too great necessary to these ends. All legislation involves expense. The State expends millions of dollars every year for its various purposes. There is not in all this vast expenditure one subject whose influence is so paramount and clear as the electoral franchise. The country is in greater danger from an abuse of this franchise than from the war with Spain. All other subjects depend for their success and even for their continuance upon an honest vote. Any expenditure, therefore, which surrounds that vote with additional shields should be promptly made. But in this no large expense need be incurred. A comparatively small number, determined, backed by a just law, can accomplish much in the way of prevention. By prevention the law should be fulfilled, for its sole purpose should be to stop the commission of crime.

This question should be dealt with upon the broad lines of equal citizenship. No partisan advantage should be sought or allowed. Fair play is a rule which most men cheerfully observe. Others should be forced to observe it. Legislation should be so framed that any man who attacks it must accuse himself. In all elections, where one of two great parties must prevail, bi-partisanship is the basic principle, because there the right to control is established, and in the process of establishing it every man who has a right to participate has a right to be represented.

This principle of bi-partisanship, recognized by the Constitution, should be incorporated in the law. Wherever one party is represented both should be by precisely the same number in precisely the same way. The law upon this subject should be confined strictly to the conduct of elections and the preliminary steps which culminate on election day. Legislation affecting any existing police force, except as to its duties in connection with registration and election, and offenses against them, I distinctly decline to recommend.

I know you will keep in view a reasonable economy, and yet remember that an honest election must be had at any price; that you will act in the full determination to be just to the whole people, and yet remember that justice will be but poorly done if you do not so provide that the votes of hundreds of brave men now suffering in the trenches shall not be destroyed by the crimes of one degenerate who has remained at home.

I submit to you the three questions I have named with full confidence in your wisdom.

FRANK S. BLACK.

LA BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

Depositions Taken Before the French Consul General—Memorial Services in Several Churches.

Acting General Manager Faguet of the French Line said yesterday that while many of the relatives of the lost passengers of La Bourgogne had called at the office during the day no complaints had been made concerning the conduct of the crew of La Bourgogne. The claims that have been filed, he said, would be referred to the home office in Paris for adjustment. Passage money was returned to some of the rescued passengers. Others will sail next Saturday.

At the French Consulate, general depositions were taken during the day, but the Consul General declined to make any statement in relation to them.

There will be a solemn requiem mass at 10 A. M. to-day at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street, for the souls of those who were lost in the disaster. The French Ambassador is to be present.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded yesterday morning at 9 o'clock when Archbishop Corrigan began the celebration of a pontifical requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the late Rev. Anthony Kesseler, Brother Ambrose, and the other priests and victims of the catastrophe. The assistant priest at the solemn high mass was the Rev. Anthony Lamel, with the Rev. C. Lings and the Rev. Patrick Daly as deacons of honor. The Rev. Henry T. Newey and the Rev. Father F. Dyer served as deacon and subdeacon respectively. In the sanctuary was a delegation of twenty Dominicans from the Sherman Park monastery, clad in white robes. The Fathers of Mercy attached to the French Church in West Twenty-third Street were also represented. Besides those named there were in the sanctuary Auxiliary Bishop John M. Farley, the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, the Rev. E. J. Slattery, the Rev. P. Harold, the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, the Rev. Patrick McSweeney, the Rev. T. F. Murphy, the Rev. John Edwards, and a delegation of brothers from the Christian Brothers' School. At the close of the mass Archbishop Corrigan was escorted to the throne, when the recital of the burial service followed.

The mourners were Dr. Aloysius Kesseler of 238 West Forty-ninth Street; his sister, and their friends, and Brother Justin of Manhattan College. Many of the worshippers came from St. Joseph's Parish, in Harlem, of which the late Father Kesseler had been the chief spiritual adviser for many years.

A memorial service for the repose of the souls of Albert Grandvilliers and Pierre Collin, the two employes in the Henry Maillard candy factory who lost their lives in the disaster, was held yesterday morning in St. Vincent de Paul's Church, on West Twenty-third Street. The Rev. Theophilus Wucher was the celebrant of the solemn requiem mass. All the Maillard establishments in the city were closed during the services, and fully 300 of the employes were in attendance. There were also in the congregation a number of the survivors of the disaster who are still in the city. General memorial services will be held in the same church to-day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Edward Martin, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Rush S. Wells, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., will rejoin his regiment at Chickamauga Park.

Major George W. Fishback, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fredericksburg, Va., and pay the troops now organizing at that point, and, on the completion of that duty, will return to his proper station.

Second Lieut. Basil O Lenoir, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Major Richard P. Strong, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Falls Church, Va., and will proceed at once to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty, and report by letter upon arrival there, to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

The following-named Assistant Quartermasters, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Chickamauga National Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Brigade Quartermasters in the First Army Corps: Capt. Hiram E. Mitchell, Capt. William M. Ekin, Capt. Edward B. Harrison.

The headquarters of the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry are transferred to Augusta, Ga., and the following-named officers will proceed to that point and take station: Lieut. Col. Charles L. Withrow, First Lieut. Arthur R. Joyce, Adjutant; First Lieut. John C. Dysart, Assistant Surgeon.

Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, will proceed without delay to Woods Holl, Mass., for the purpose of inspecting the buildings belonging to the Fish Commission and adjacent ground, with reference to the establishment of a general hospital at that point.

Second Lieut. William E. Davies, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at St. Louis, Mo., under the immediate orders of Capt. Samuel Sample, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, recruiting officer, at that place.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during each of the months of July and August, 1898, to the works of the Firth Sterling Steel Company, Demmler, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles for the Ordnance Department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph J. Curry, United States Army, will proceed from Boston, Mass., to Fort Myer, Va., and report to Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, in charge of United States general hospital at that post, for duty.

Second Lieut. Robert R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under immediate orders of Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to and take station at Boston and report to Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George R. Plummer, United States Army, will proceed to Key West and report to Major William R. Hall, Surgeon, in charge of United States general hospital at that place, for duty.

Second Lieut. John H. Doremus, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation is honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of physical disability.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations on account of physical disability, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Lieut. Col. H. A. Shenton, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Benjamin F. Boyden, Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Charles Stackhouse, Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. C. S. Hunt, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Harry K. Scott, Adjutant One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; Chaplain Frank C. Brunner, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. William H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed as mustering officer, Acting Quartermaster, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the mustering into the United States service at this city of certain recruits for the Sixth and Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for three months on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. William Harts, Corps of Engineers.

Major John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from his present duties at Camp George H. Thomas and will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding the troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster First Army Corps.

The appointment in the army of the following-named Second Lieutenants and their assignments to regiments are announced: In the infantry arm, to rank from June 23—Second Lieut. John F. Wilkinson, late Sergeant Troop D, Fourth Cavalry, to the Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas R. Harker, late Sergeant Company D, Twentieth Infantry, to the Fifteenth Infantry. Lieut. Wilkinson will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, Cuba, for duty with his regiment; Lieut. Harker will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, Denver, for assignment to duty with his regiment.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, having completed the duties assigned them in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, will proceed to Atlanta and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf, for duty, and by letter to the commanding General of that department: Major Webster C. Weiss, Major Clifford Arrick, Major Clark M. Carr, and Major William B. Dwight.

Major Jerse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, is honorably discharged as Colonel, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, on tender of resignation. He will join his regiment.

Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Robert H. White, Surgeon, retired from active service.

The resignation of First Lieut. William H. Johnston, Sixteenth Infantry, of his commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect July 8.

First Lieut. William H. Johnston, Sixteenth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment by first transport leaving Key West.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted from enlisted men are ordered: Second Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, appointed to rank from June 23, from Sergeant, Signal Corps, United States Army, to the Fourth Artillery, Battery D; Second Lieut. Walter T. Bates, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, to the Second Infantry; Second Lieut. George N. Bomford, appointed to rank from June 22, from private, Company D, Fifth Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Company G, Sixth Infantry, to the Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. John B. Schoeffel, appointed to rank from June 22, from Lance Corporal, Company B, Ninth Infantry, to the Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Benjamin P. Nicklin, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Troop I, First Cavalry, to the Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Ralph A. Clay, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Company B, Sixth Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Engelbert G. Ovenshine, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry, to the Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. John J. Boniface, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Troop H, Fourth Cavalry, to the Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. George M. Grimes, appointed to rank from June 23, from Lance Corporal, Troop B, Second Cavalry, to the Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. William A. Cavanaugh, appointed to rank from June 23, from Corporal, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, to the Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. William C. Geiger, appointed to rank from June 23, from first-class private, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The above-named officers will report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, Cuba, for duty with their regiments.

Second Lieut. Albert G. Jenkins, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, is ordered to the First Artillery; Second Lieut. Harold P. Goodnow, appointed to rank from June 22, from Sergeant, Company H, Third Infantry, to the Second Artillery; Second Lieut. William Forse, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Company B, Third Infantry, to the Third Artillery; Second Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly, appointed to rank from June 22, from Lance Corporal, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry, to the Fifth Artillery; Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Battery D, Fourth Artillery, to the Sixth Artillery; Second Lieut. Harry L. Steele, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Battery A, Fifth Artillery, to the Seventh Artillery; Second Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, appointed to rank from June 23, from Corporal, Troop F, First Cavalry, to the Seventh Artillery, for duty with Light Battery C as attached thereto; Second Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, appointed to rank from June 22, from private, Battery L, Seventh Artillery, to the First Artillery; Second Lieut. Malcom Young, appointed to rank from June 22, from Corporal, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry, to the Second Artillery. The artillery officers named above, excepting Lieuts. Volkmar and Arnold, will report by telegraph to the commanding officers of their respective regiments for assignment to duty on special regimental recruiting service.

Leaves of absence on account of disability are granted the following-named officers for the periods set opposite their respective names: Capt. George K. Hunter, Third United States Cavalry, for two months; Capt. Augustus P. Blocksom, Sixth United States Cavalry, for one month; Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Second United States Artillery, for two months; Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, Sixth United States Infantry, for two months; Capt. Harry G. Cavenaugh, Thirteenth United States Infantry, for three months; Capt. John B. Rodman, Twentieth United States Infantry, for three months; Capt. John J. Brereton, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, for two months; First Lieut. James A. Coll, Sixth United States Cavalry, for three months; Second Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth United States Cavalry, for one month; Second Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, Sixth United States Infantry, for two months; Second Lieut. Francis K. Meade, Twenty-first United States Infantry, for two months; Second Lieut. David L. Stone, Twenty-second United States Infantry, for three months; Second Lieut. David J. Leahy, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, for two months; Second Lieut. William E. Trull, Jr., Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, for two months.

Navy.

Chopin Wetmore is appointed paymaster's clerk on board the Delmonico.

Medical Inspector J. C. Spear, retired, is ordered to additional duty at Baltimore.

Assistant Surgeon James G. Field, retired, is detached from receiving duty at New Orleans and ordered to receiving duty at Savannah.

Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll is ordered to report for command of the Supply in obedience to his order of June 2.

Gunner C. Cronin is detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. C. B. T. Moore is detached from the Nantucket and ordered to the Alexander as executive officer.

Lieut. W. E. Safford's order detaching him from the Saturn and ordering him to the Alexander as executive officer is revoked.

Pay Director W. Williams is retired from date under Section 1,453.

Rear Admiral H. Erben, retired, is detached as chief of the auxiliary naval force and ordered home.

Capt. J. R. Bartlett, retired, is appointed chief of the auxiliary naval force at Washington.

Lieuts. W. A. Marshall, C. L. Bruns, retired, and G. E. Kent and Pay Inspector J. H. Stevenson, retired, are ordered to duty in connection with the auxiliary naval force at Washington.

Commander G. E. Ide is detached from command of the Justin and ordered to remain at the Norfolk hospital for treatment.

Assistant Engineer E. Winship is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Bennington.

Paymaster W. W. Galt is ordered to the Delmonico.

Chief Engineer T. G. McKean, retired, is ordered to duty with the Civil Service Commission at Washington.

Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, retired, is ordered to Savannah to establish a temporary recruiting rendezvous.

Mate J. Kenyon is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Franklin.

Chief Engineer R. Potts, retired, is ordered to temporary receiving duty at Savannah.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. McKim is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Nahant.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Taylor is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Boston.

Assistant Engineers W. K. Clark and W. R. Strickland are detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Bennington.

Assistant Paymaster E. C. Plummer is ordered to the Wyandotte.

Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller is ordered to the auxiliary naval force.

Lieut. F. S. Boyce is detached from the Alexander and ordered to the Saturn.

Assistant Paymaster James W. Tierney is ordered to the Caesar.

Assistant Paymaster J. R. Sanford is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Justin.

Assistant Paymaster Frank B. Payne is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Cassius.

Assistant Engineer G. F. D. Rollings is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to duty in connection with the Yorktown.

Assistant Paymaster E. P. Etting is detached from the Richmond and ordered to the Leonidas.

Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Clark is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Assistant Engineer M. H. Gerry is detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Pensacola.

ELEVEN KILLED IN A TUNNEL.

Gas Explosion Snuffs Out the Lives of a Gang of Laboring Men Under Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11.—The lives of eleven men were snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye this evening as a result of an explosion of gas in the big water works tunnel that is being constructed under the bottom of Lake Erie. Following are the names of those killed:

JOHN PARKS, foreman, 32 years of age; single.

JAMES PARKS, brother of John, 30 years old; single.

JOHN FRADEY, an Italian, 22 years old; single.

TONY BRUNETTI, Italian, 22 years old; single.

JOHN ——, Italian, 18 years old; single.

EMERSON SMITH, bricklayer, 44 years old; married.

JOHN McCAULEY, 21 years old; married.

WILLIAM TUCKER, colored, 26 years old; single.

GUS WATTZ, 28 years old; wife and several children.

FRANK CLEMENTS, married, several children.

FRANK HANEY, aged 22; married.

The only man in the tunnel who escaped death is Con O'Donnell, a lock tender, who was stationed 3,700 feet from the shore. He heard an explosion or series of explosions. They threw him off his feet, and for hours he was in a dazed condition. He finally groped his way out and told what had occurred. Patrick Varner and Martin McCauley made their way to a lock 5,200 feet from the shore, but were there overcome by the gas. When they failed to return, James Clements, son of one of the men who was killed, and who was employed as a mule driver, went to their rescue and helped them out.

About six weeks ago there was an explosion of gas in the shore end of the big hole, which killed eight men and injured a number of others.

THE CRUISER YANKEE'S CREW.

Twenty-two of Them Are Missing, and Some of Them May Have Deserted.

Twenty-two men are missing from the auxiliary cruiser Yankee now at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I. A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters late last night to apprehend any of the Yankee's men that could be found. The men have been granted shore leave since the vessel has been in port, and the following have overstayed their leave and are not yet accounted for: Thomas Meyer, Owen Baley, Patrick Laughlin, John King, Philip Green, William Fay, Martin Nolan, Daniel O'Brien, George Long, C. E. Hartlett, Barnard McBeeney, John Cullen W. P. Mulcahey, Michael Heelan, William Day, Ira Hanson, Joseph Flynn, Hyer Powers, Michael Hanlon.

Three men have been absent since Saturday, and the officers of the ship think that they have really deserted. These three are Thomas Huntly, Michael Janison, and Patrick Sahnaughny. For the first nineteen a reward of $10 each is offered, and for the three the reward is $20 each.

Julius Nestor, a German, thirty-five years of age, who had also overstayed his leave, was found intoxicated at 7 West Street last night, and was locked up in the Church Street Station.

The Yankee was expected to have sailed yesterday, but orders were received from Washington, and, instead of leaving port, more coal was taken on board. The Yankee is manned by the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia. The men have had a hard time since they joined the regular service, but it is not thought that they have deliberately deserted the ship. They have had shore leave since they have been in port, and those who are wanted have probably overstayed their time.

A REVIVAL OF "WANG."

De Wolf Hopper and His Company Entertain at Manhattan Beach.

De Wolf Hopper and his company began a two weeks' engagement of his old success, "Wang," at Manhattan Beach last night. The play was added to by several introductions that brightened the dialogue.

Hopper was as funny and agile as ever, and found opportunities to introduce several witty allusions to the present war.

The appearance of Minnie Ashley in a speaking part, besides a song or two, was one of the best bits of the evening. She is graceful and exceedingly pretty. Alfred Klein's portrayal of a negro was as ludicrous as ever.

Alice Judson, as Mataya, made a capital boy, and sang well. Others who were deserving of mention were Alice Hosmer as Mme. Frimouse, Maud Hollins as Marie, and Agnes Morse as M. D. S.—242. The latter portrayed an up-to-date messenger boy with lifelike faithfulness, and was recalled twice after her short part.

The opera will be continued until July 25, when a revival of "The Beggar Student" will be started.

MAY NOT BE ALFONSO XII.

Wrecked Spaniard Off Mariel Said to be a Lopez Liner.

KEY WEST, July 11.—News has been received here that the Spanish ship recently run ashore near Mariel by American scout boats is not the Alfonso XII., but a large steamship belonging to the Lopez Transatlantic Line.

The vessel was loaded with arms and supplies for the Spaniards, and after attempting a landing on the southern coast of Cuba stole around to the northern side, where it was attacked and forced ashore by the Wasp and other small vessels doing scout duty. The vessel and cargo cannot be saved.

WOMAN KILLED BY A BURGLAR.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11.—At Oxmoore last night Mrs. James Melvin heard a burglar at work in the room adjoining her sleeping apartment. Going into the next room she struck a match. A burglar crouching in the darkness shot her. The ball entered the groin and Mrs. Melvin died from the wound this afternoon. Gilbert Allen and Will Hodge, colored, are under arrest on suspicion of the murder and may be dealt with roughly.

THE COAST DEFENSE BOARD

Rear Admiral Erben Is Relieved and Placed Again on the Retired List.

CAPT. BARTLETT SUCCEEDS HIM

Action of the Members in Trying to Have the Order of Transfer Rescinded Said to be the Cause.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben received a dispatch from Washington yesterday relieving from the Presidency of the Coast Defense Board, thereby relegating him to private life on the retired list. Rear Admiral Erben had been in charge of the coast defense since the outbreak of the war and has had his office in the Army Building. Capt. John Bartlett has been appointed to succeed Admiral Erben, and he will have his offices in Washnigton. The Coast Defense Board was ordered to go to Washington last week. The order was not received favorably by the members of the board and instead of acting on the order at once they delayed and tried to have the order changed. It is said that it is for this that the change has been made.

Rear Admiral Erben worked hard to have the law providing for the purchase of vessels and the appointment of officers to these vessels passed by Congress. The bill contained a clause that the commander of the coast defense fleet should receive full pay. This amounted to $6,000 for Admiral Erben, and his pay when on the retired list is $4,500.

Rear Admiral Erben was busy clearing up his office yesterday, but stopped a few minutes to explain the order as far as he understood it. He said:

"Yes, I have been relieved from active duty. The reason is that the work assigned to the Defense Board has been accomplished. The vessels of the outer and inner line of the coast defense fleet have been ordered to Cuban waters, and, with only a few exceptions, the vessels of the mosquito fleet are there, too. There are only thirteen vessels on duty for coast defense from Maine to Texas.

"The statement that I was relieved from duty because I failed to obey orders from the department to transfer the headquarters of the board to Washington is to my knowledge without foundation. The order for the transfer was received on the 5th instant, and it directed that the change be made as soon as practicable. It was no easy matter to close the office here at once, and, in addition to the papers relating to the Coast Defense Board, there were all the archives of the Naval Auxiliary Board to be removed. We were, however, all ready to go to-morrow, when the new order arrived. So far as I understand, the board will be practically dissolved. Some of the other members of the board have been assigned to other duties, and Lieuts. Marshall and Kent are looking after the personnel of the Naval Militia.

"Personally, the relief is agreeable to me. The work of the organization of the coast defense system has been carried to such completion that it can now be directed from Washington. I had purchased passage to Europe when the war broke out, and now that the naval war is over I am glad to be set free to carry out my plans for my European trip, which I think will begin in September.

"Lieut. Commander Jacob W. Miller will have charge of the coast defense in this district. There will be little for him to do beyond guarding the mine fields, to which three vessels are assigned."

Lieuts. Marshall and Kent will go to Washington to-day and report to Capt. John Bartlett. Pay Inspector Stevenson, another member of the board, received a telegram from Washington yesterday canceling his orders detailing him to Boston, and ordering him to report at Washington at once.

During the afternoon Lieut. Commander J. W. Miller called and had a conference with Admiral Erben. Lieut. Commander Miller's headquarters will be on the New Hampshire.

SUICIDE IN NEWARK.

Capt. B. R. Stainsby, Head of the Police Detectives, Shoots Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—Capt. Benjamin R. Stainsby, the head of the police detectives of this city, shot himself this morning while laboring under a fit of depression resulting from illness. He died this afternoon. Capt. Stainsby had been in ill health for several months. He had done no active work since March 11, when he was granted leave of absence. He was originally given two weeks, but instead of improving he suffered an apoplectic stroke. He rallied, and within a short time was in perfect physical health, but a clot of blood had formed on the brain and his mental faculties were impaired. He suffered intense pain at times and at others was moody and irritable. He had frequent fits of depression, and at these times talked of ending his life. He had a dread of becoming insane and having to be sent to an asylum.

During the past week he and his family had been preparing to go to Asbury Park, where they expected to remain several months. Last night he appeared in good spirits, but after he retired he was restless and could not sleep. This morning when he arose he was depressed, and his wife tried to cheer him up. She went down stairs, and while she was gone he shot himself in the head with the revolver. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, where he died.

Capt. Stainsby was born in Hudson, N. Y., fifty-five years ago. He was made Captain of Detectives several months ago.

Thought to be Miss Whalen's Body.

The body of the woman found at Bayswater, L. I., Friday last was thought yesterday to be that of Julia Whalen, aged thirty-five years, who lived with her sister, Mrs. James Teinan, at 197 S. Nicholas Avenue. A letter found among the woman's effects was addressed to her at 245 West Twenty-fifth Street, where she is said to have boarded, a year ago. Mrs. Teinan and her husband went to Rockaway Beach yesterday, and upon arriving there they learned that the body had been buried in Potter's Field, Flatbush, last Saturday. They will have it exhumed to-day, and if they identify it as that of Miss Whalen they will take charge of it. Miss Whalen was a dressmaker, and was in comfortable circumstances. She went to Rockaway about three weeks ago. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that she came to her death from exposure.

Jersey City Justice Arraigned.

Christian Geiger, a Jersey City Justice of the Peace, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Blair, in the General Sessions Court, Jersey City, to answer an indictment charging him with bribery. On May 20 Mrs. Margaretta Colonna caused the arrest of Mrs. Vincenzo Cioffa on a charge of assault. Mrs. Cioffa was put under bonds to keep the peace, Appino Giordano becoming security in $200. Giordano was required to pay $8 costs. The State alleges that Geiger had no right to collect costs, and that the money was really paid to him as a bribe for what was practically a dismissal of the case. Geiger entered a plea of not guilty, and was bailed in $500.

Price of Beef Not Raised.

The New York Retail Butchers' Association met last night in the Lexington Assembly Rooms, Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, to consider the question of increasing the price of beef. After a long discussion, in which all sides of the proposition were considered, a vote was taken, and by a large majority the question, "Will the price be increased?" was voted negatively. The butchers explain that, while the price has been raised three-quarters of a cent a pound by the wholesale dealers the retailers will stand the loss themselves rather than shift it to the consumer.

Normal School at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 11.—The first State Normal Summer School on Long Island opened here to-day at the Greenport High School Building. A meeting of the leaders was held and a programme for the term, which will close on July 29, was adopted. Sessions will be held every day from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M. The attendance promises to be large. The session will be in charge of Prof. Bardwell, formerly Principal of the Greenport High School.

A SENATOR STANDS TRIAL.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 11.—A trial probably unprecedented in the annals of this country, that of a member of the United States Senate on a criminal charge, began in this city this afternoon before Judge Edward G. Bradford.

The defendant is Richard Rollin Kenney of Dover, junior United States Senator from Delaware, indicted upon a charge of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, who has confessed to robbing the First National Bank of Dover, of which institution he was paying teller, of the sum of $107,000. The counts in the indictment, to which Senator Kenney has pleaded not guilty, charge him with aiding and abetting Boggs to the extent of about $30,500.

Two men, Ezekiel T. Cooper of Milford and Thomas S. Clark of Dover, have already been convicted of similar charges, and are now serving terms of eighteen months and five years, respectively, in the New Jersey Penitentiary at Trenton.

Boggs was the principal witness for the prosecution in each case. His story was to the effect that the greater part of his stealings were expended in stock speculations and gambling, and that in the stock speculations the defendants were associated with him by participating in his deals and that they gave him their checks when they had no funds in the banks, Boggs taking care of them from the bank's funds.

The high position of the defendant drew to the courtroom a crowd that jammed its capacity and overflowed deeply into the corridors. The session began at 2:30 o'clock, when Senator Kenney entered the court, accompanied by his counsel, United States Senator George Gray and Levi C. Bird of this city. The Government was represented by District Attorney Lewis C. Vandegrift.

As soon as the defense had renewed the formal plea of not guilty which had been withdrawn pending argument on demurrers to the indictment as a result of which fourteen counts in the indictment, charging conspiracy with Boggs, had been ruled out, leaving eleven counts charging aiding and abetting, the work of drawing the jury was commenced. It occupied nearly an hour, both sides closely scrutinizing each juror called and exercising their full powers of challenge.

The first witness was Harry A. Richardson, President of the bank. He testified to the defalcation of Boggs, and said that Boggs admitted to him his crime. This was all the Government brought out from President Richardson, but the defense put him through a long cross-examination bearing upon the fact that he never had any suspicion of Boggs's dishonesty until after his flight, when the defalcation was discovered. He admitted that he once heard that Boggs was addicted to playing poker, but that on being brought before the Directors and charged with this dereliction, Boggs confessed and promised to play no more.

T. Edward Ross of Philadelphia, an expert accountant, who went over the bank's books, testified that the defalcation amounted to $107,000. He also said that he found that various checks drawn by Mr. Kenney had come to the bank and been cashed when he had not a sufficient balance to his credit to meet them.

E. D. Page of Philadelphia, who was Manager for E. Cuthbert & Co., the firm of brokers with which Boggs conducted his stock speculations, testified that checks signed by Kenney were used in the stock transactions. All were produced and offered in evidence save one for $250, and the defense objected to the admission of testimony with respect to this one. Pending decision upon this objection the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE TRIAL RACES FAILED.

After drifting about the placid waters of Long Island Sound yesterday for nearly two hours, the first of the trial races for the selection of an American representative to journey to Canada and bring back the Seawanhaka-Corinthian challenge trophy was declared off for the day owing to the fact that the competing yachts were unable to complete the course inside the time limit. The Seawanhaka was leading when the race was abandoned, but her slight advantage proved nothing to the Race Committee, as the Akabo forged ahead when there was the least breath of air, but could not drift as fast as the Crane boat when the surface of the water was as smooth as oil and there was no suggestion of breeze.

During the early morning there was a light breeze blowing from the southwest, but by the time that the committee's steamer arrived at the starting line it had petered out entirely, and the Akabo, Seawanhaka, and Cicada had to be towed out to the Centre Island Buoy. The last two made fast to the spar, while the Akabo held on to Commodore Clark's big naphtha launch Wolverine. The Asthore and Gold Bug were picked up in the middle of the Sound and towed to the starting line, which was an anchored stakeboat two miles directly to leeward of the Centre Island channel buoy.

The measurements of the competing boats and their crews were as follows: The Akabo, length over all, 31 feet; waterline, 17 feet 3 inches, beam, 6 feet 7 inches, and draught, without board, 6 inches. She was sailed by Leff Huntingdon, with a crew composed of P. L. Howard, Stanley Seaman, and Larry Huntington, the designer of the craft. The Seawanhaka, 31 feet long over all, 17 feet 3 inches on the waterline, 8 feet beam, and 6 inches draught without board. She was sailed by Clinton H. Crane, Henry M. Crane, Sherman Hoyt, and Louis J. Stackpole being the crew. The Cicada measures 32 feet over all, 17 feet 5 inches on the waterline, 8 feet 6 inches beam, and 6 inches draught. She was sailed by H. L. Eno of the Senator Yacht Club, with P. R. Labouisse, Dr. J. B. Solley, and a professional as crew. The Gold Bug was raced by her owner, C. D. Mallory, assisted by W. J. Tingue, and the Asthore, the only one of last year's boats that competed, was sailed by F. Browne Jones with crew composed of George Clark and C. T. Somerville.

The preparatory signal was given from the Regatta Committee's boat at 2:50, and five minutes later the scream from the whistle announced the start. All crossed on the port tack and were timed as follows: Akabo, 2:55:46, close to the windward mark boat; Seawanhaka, 2:56:08, luffing close around the mark boat and holding a slight weather position; Cicada, 2:56:52, and Asthore, 2:57:02, the last-named to leeward. The Gold Bug slipped over the mark at 2:58:00, close to the leeward end of the line and just clearing the committee boat.

The Akabo at once opened up a gap and continued to draw away while the breeze held steady. At 3:12 the Asthore tacked to starboard, and was immediately followed by the Cicada, which had been passed by the older boat. Their example was followed soon after by the Akabo and Seawanhaka, at which time the Huntington boat was nearly 100 yards dead to windward of the Seawanhaka and floating faster. The Asthore and Cicada were far to leeward and practically out of the race, while the Gold Bug, which had been drifting off to leeward like a crab, had made but little headway and was a bad last.

The wind kept hauling to the southward and growing lighter. When the leaders were within half a mile of the windward mark, they set spinnakers to port and began to look for catspaws on the water. As the little air petered out the Seawanhaka drew up on the Akabo, and at 4 o'clock was even with her and slowly drifted ahead, taking the lead. "Leff" Huntington at once luffed in under the stern of the Crane boat, but as there was no air stirring failed to blanket her effectually. The breeze again hauled out to the southward, both boats took in spinnakers, jibed booms to port, and set their light sails to starboard. They held positions almost abeam of each other until 4:35, when Huntington called for his launch and doused his headsail, perceiving that the contest could not be finished inside the time limit. Crane at once followed his example on the Seawanhaka, and the Regatta Committee declared the race off for the day.

No Choice Between Leaders.

There was little to choose between the leaders at the time, but the Asthore nearly three-quarters of a mile to leeward, and the Cicada still further away, were hopelessly out of the hunt. The races will be continued to-day.

A large number of yachts from all parts of the Sound attended to witness the races. Among these were the fifty-one-footer Syce, owned by Commodore Fred M. Hoyt of the Standard Yacht Club; the new Herreshoff steam yacht Squib, which is built for a flier. Nat Herreshoff was on board, and appeared to be interested in the contests. The steam yacht Giralda, owned by E. S. Renwick of the Larchmont Yacht Club; the thirty-five-foot racing sloop Norota, owned by D. B. Burnham; C. S. Somerville's sloop Also, and others were also present.

Among the spectators at the clubhouse was Mrs. George Herrick Duggan, wife of the Canadian designer, whose husband will probably be selected to steer the Canadian representative in the international races.

After the contest the Race Committee announced that, in addition to the regular contest for the Leland Challenge Cup, which will be sailed for on Thursday, there would be a special race for the one design dory class, and that invitations have been extended to the Bridgeport, Riverside, Indian Harbor, Huguenot, and Douglaston Yacht Clubs to send representatives.

WITH THE HOME REGIMENTS

Artillery Men Are Angry at the Governor's Orders to Form New Batteries.

TO DESERT THEIR COMMANDS

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to Meet the Armory Board and Inspect the Forts—Rush of Recruits to Join the 201st Regiment.

The feeling of the National Guard against the powers at Albany has been greatly intensified, according to officers, by the Governor's decision to keep the batteries of artillery in the Guard at home and commissioning Gen. Howard Carroll to take steps to form independent batteries, which are to go into service under the second call, in which the State was called on to furnish three batteries of light artillery as part of its quota.

The angriest lot of men in town at present are the officers and men of the First, Second, and Third Batteries, under command, respectively, of Capts. Wendel, Wilson, and Rasquin. According to the terms of the order Gen. Carroll cannot recommend these officers to the Governor as commanders of the new batteries, but must name some subordinate officer, and after years of service in the artillery of the State these officers see their work going for naught just at a time when they could show what their work was worth.

The men are equally wroth, and are open in their declaration that they will desert their commands and go into the new batteries so as to get into service, and in this way, they declare, they will prove to the Governor and his Adjutant General the futility of their efforts to keep them at home when they are determined to go out.

There was much feeling among artillerymen when the first call did not comprehend the calling out of any batteries from this State. They set to work to have their commands included in a second call that might be made, and they declare that the authorities at Washington made a request for artillery under the second call so as to include them. Now that they have succeeded in their efforts they see them set aside by the action of Gov. Black.

Recruited to Full Strength.

The batteries here, in anticipation of going out under the second call, recruited up to their full limit of 174 men each, and made ready for active service. Fifty per cent. of the enlisted men have been in the service for from five to ten years, and are perfectly drilled and equipped.

They cannot understand why they should be left at home and raw recruits selected. They point out that it would take at least a year to get a battery into such shape as to be fit for service in the field. How much better it would be, they say, if such members of batteries who wanted to stay at home were left here to form the nucleus of provisional batteries, while trained men anxious for service were sent to the front as representing the State's quota.

They are alive to the fact that no orders from State officials can keep them at home if they want to enlist, and they are determined to take such action. If they do the Governor's plan to keep them at home for service here will be defeated.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was in this city yesterday, but could not be seen. He is quoted, however, as having said that no members of present batteries would be allowed to enlist in the new ones. A member of one of the batteries, who is likewise a lawyer in one of the city departments, said last night that if Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast made such a statement it was pure idocy. Any National Guardsman, he said, had a right to enlist in the army whenever he liked, and, as the recruiting officer would be a member of the volunteer army, he could enlist whom he pleased without consulting the wishes of the Adjutant General of the State. It had also been decided, he said, that any National Guardsman enlisting in the army must receive his honorable discharge from the militia by reason of such action on his part.

Selection of Officers.

Gen. Carroll has not yet sent in the recommendation of officers to command the new batteries, but Lieuts. Flanagan and Schmidt of the Second and First, respectively, have been spoken of for these posts. Another row is expected when these nominations are made, as Capts. Wilson and Wendell will not relish having subordinates placed over their heads and made commanders of active batteries. It is stated that the new batteries will be assigned to duty in the neighboring forts, to take the places of the regular army batteries, which will go to the front. Color is lent to this statement by the fact that Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast will to-morrow inspect the near-by forts, in which various companies of the Twenty-second Regiment are stationed.

To-day Gen. Tillinghast will meet the Armory Board, composed of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Department of Taxes, President of the Board of Public Improvements, and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt. It is understood that one of the most important matters to come before the board is the question of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory.

There was a great rush of recruits to join the Two Hundred and First Regiment, in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, last night. Four companies—A, C, D, and I—are now completed, and recruiting was begun for Company E, under Capt. William J. Travis. Company I is known as the National Guard company, and only members of the Guard have been accepted. There was a great outburst of enthusiasm last night, when a detail of eighteen men from the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, under Sergt. Ball, marched into the armory and enlisted in a body, filling up the ranks of the company.

The examining physicians were worked to their limit last night. At one time thirty-five men, stripped for examination, were in the room, and there was great confusion. Finally one of the physicians chalked a number on each man and stood him in line, and thereafter the work proceeded in more orderly fashion.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment will be mustered into the State service on Monday night next, and the members have been ordered to report at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

THE NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

Troops Will Begin to Mobilize at Sea Girt To-day.

SEA GIRT, July 11.—The Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, organized from the National Guard under President McKinley's second call for volunteers, will begin to mobilize at Camp Voorhees to-morrow afternoon, when the Jersey City, Trenton, and Atlantic City companies will march into camp. The recruits have all been examined by the regimental surgeons, and will be equipped, mustered, and ready for field service within a few days. The companies from Camden, Woodbury, and Lambertville will get here on Wednesday or Thursday.

Gov. Voorhees has issued commissions to Col. Robert G. Smith, Lieut. Col. Quincy O. M. Gilmore, and Regimental Quartermaster Harry C. Valentine. The latter has been mustered by Capt. Buttler, and is in charge of the Quartermaster's Department. Col. Smith will not be mustered until the entire command is sworn in. Lieut. Col. Gilmore will be mustered as soon as six companies have taken the oath of allegiance.

The troops will be equipped as soon as they arrive in camp. They will be provided with regulation army blue trousers, reaching only to the knee, an improvement over those furnished the volunteers now in service, and, with the leggins will be considerably cooler. They will also have the Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

Col. Smith was the recipient yesterday of a horse, presented by Robert Davis, William Heller, and several other friends. The five Jersey City companies to be incorporated into the Fourth Regiment will go to Sea Girt at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They will be escorted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station by Van Houten Post, G. A. R.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST RECRUITS.

Men Receive Their Uniforms and Look More Soldierly.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, July 11.—Clad in the uniforms which were distributed yesterday and this morning, the men recruited for the Seventy-first New York Volunteers made a soldierly appearance to-day. They had the rifles which came yesterday afternoon, and the drillmasters were hard at work all day showing the men how to handle them. Many of them had served in the National Guard before, and were familiar with the motions and requirements.

Capt. Stoddard expects to leave with his men on Wednesday. He hopes to be able to arrange things so that he and the recruits can join the regiment without too long a stay in Florida. He hopes to be sent straight through to Santiago so as to join the regiment before the movement upon Puerto Rico begins. The officers and men of the recruiting detail have been careful to keep the new men as fully informed as possible of what transpires in the regiment, and thus create the spirit which will permit the new men to at once fall into line with those who have been under fire.

Lieut. Weigle of Gen. Pennington's staff, who is in command of the camp grounds as the representative of the Government, says he does not know when he will get away. He hopes some of the men who are to assemble here under the second call will arrive before the men of the Seventy-first go away, for he is receiving a large amount of stuff for the new men, and wants it properly safeguarded.

INSTRUCTION FOR ENGINEERS.

Schools for Officers to Be Opened at Camp Townsend.

PEEKSKILL, July 11.—The schools of instruction for the officers of the First Volunteer Engineers will open to-morrow at Camp Townsend, and from then on the commissioned and non-commissioned officers will have their hands full. They will have to drill their companies as usual, and when they are at leisure will have to attend the schools of instruction. The commissioned officers will be instructed in many things. One of them will be how to construct a good road without materials for doing so.

Surgeon Seaman has discovered that some of the men in camp were passed without thorough examination, for some are rheumatic and others are subject to serious illnesses which bar them from the service. These men will be dropped and sent to their homes. The sending back of these men will not cripple the regiment, as there are few of them, and there are more than enough men in view to fill up the regiment.

Two companies remain to be mustered in. One of them may be sworn in to-morrow. There is no music in camp, not even a drum, and the lack of this is becoming felt now that the battalions are formed. Five cases of books came to-day from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a circulating library will be established.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT DISPUTE.

Col. Watson Becomes Receiver of the Disbanded Brooklyn Regiment.

The contest between Col. William L. Watson and Col. Charles H. Luscomb with regard to the Colonelcy of the Thirteenth Regiment was yesterday decided by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in favor of Col. Watson.

Col. Watson and other officers brought suit to have a receiver appointed for the association of officers of the disbanded regiment. Luscomb, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the old Thirteenth, opposed the application, declaring that as Gov. Black had appointed him Colonel of the new Thirteenth he was the only person who had any standing in court.

Col. Watson has been appointed receiver. The property consists of $6,240.64 in bank deposits, besides personal property in art works, &c. The debts amount to about $2,000.

Work at the Navy Yard.

Supplies are being put on the refrigerator ship Delmonico at the navy yard, and it is expected that she will sail, in company with the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, to-morrow. The work of transforming the transport Panther into an auxiliary is being hurried with all possible speed. All her top hamper and deck fittings are being ripped out. Protected deckhouses will be constructed in place of the wooden ones. Some repairs are also being made to her boilers. The Supply, which arrived on Sunday, is to have a light battery mounted. She will be ready to leave by the end of the week.

Madrid Hears from Manila.

MADRID, July 11.—An official dispatch from Iloilo, Philippine Islands, says: "Seven chiefs and 2,000 rebels have made submission to the military commander."

DEPARTURE OF GODFREY'S BAND.

The Leader Complimented and a Token of Esteem Presented.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his British Guards Band terminated their brief engagement in this city at the Lenox Lyceum last night after a most enthusiastic reception by the audience, which crowded the building to its capacity. This morning the band will sail for England.

At the conclusion of the first part of the programme George Homans, as the representative of Manager Rudolph Aronson, and many admiring friends stepped before the footlights and, after eulogizing Lieut. Godfrey in the highest terms, he said that the Lieutenant had done more than any one else to contribute to the friendly feeling so prominently evinced in England toward the United States.

After his notable visit to the Boston Peace Jubilee in 1872 and his brief stay in New York on his way home, he was so pleased with the splendid reception accorded him that out of compliment to the American Nation he made it a point to include in his programmes on all State and official occasions "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mr. Homans then pinned on Lieut. Godfrey's breast, among his many other decorations, a token of admiration from his American friends—a gold medal designed by Tiffany & Co. The front of the medal carries the American and English flags, side by side, while at the top is a lyre. On the reverse side is inscribed:

> Presented to
> LIEUT. DAN GODFREY
> By His American Friends and
> Admirers,
> New York, July 11, 1898.

Lieut. Godfrey replied briefly by thanking his friends for the handsome gift. He also thanked the audience for their many demonstrations of approval. He concluded by saying it gave him great pleasure to anticipate his return to this country next November, when he hopes to give New Yorkers a longer engagement, and he then proposed three cheers by his band for the noble army and navy of America.

Rudolph Aronson, beginning to-night will revive the concerts by the Banda Rossa, and continue them indefinitely.

CHICAGO MILLINERS FAIL.

A New York Firm Asks that an Accounting Be Had.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The New York firm of Burr & Hardwick, manufacturers of millinery goods, filed a petition to-day in the County Court for a general assignment of the Chicago Millinery Supply Company, 114 and 116 Wabash Avenue. On May 2 the stock of the Chicago Millinery Supply Company, valued at $28,500, and covered by insurance policies aggregating $33,000, was destroyed by fire.

An assignment of the policies, apparently the only available assets of the company, was made to the Garden City Banking and Trust Company. In their petition Burr & Hardwick assert that their claim against the company, which amounts to $941, has received no attention, and ask that the Garden City Banking and Trust Company qualify as assignee, and also make a statement of the affairs of the Chicago Millinery Company, so that the creditors may receive the amounts due them.

Ocean Grove Sunday School.

OCEAN GROVE, July 11.—The fourteenth annual session of the Ocean Grove Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly began this morning and will continue for ten days. During the day classes were conducted by Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Leland, Dr. Loomis, and Profs. Morgan, Hutchinson, Schadt, and Robertson.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Richard O. Jeardeau to be General Inspector of furniture and other furnishings, Treasury Department.

Frederick B. Spriggs of New York to be Agent for the Indians of the Nevada Agency, in Nevada.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

The Sixth Race, Which Promised a Good Contest, Was Spoiled by Withdrawals.

BERGEN'S SPLENDID FINISH

He Sent Maid of Harlem Sailing Through the Stretch, and Just Nipped Incandescent at Post—Jack Point Was Claimed.

When the large crowd of racegoers that attended the races at Brighton Beach yesterday left their homes to make the trip to the seaside track it was with the expectation of seeing at least one excellent race, for the list published to start in the sixth race, at a mile, contained eleven good handicap horses. There were Dr. Catlett, Nosey, Don de Oro, Handsel, Premier, Ben Ronald, Tinge, Latson, Irish Reel, Kitefoot, and Sensational in the list, but of these all were scratched except the three last named, and, from being a hard-fought race, which it should have been had the field not been reduced, it became simply an exercise gallop for Irish Reel. It was only another evidence that the horsemen do not appreciate the inducements held out to them by the association, but to guard against a repetition of such a thing the association has decided to hang up an extra purse of $500, at three-quarters of a mile, to be run this afternoon as the sixth race. Entries will close with the Secretary at 2 P. M. to-day.

The racing yesterday was not decidedly high-class, nor were there exciting finishes in any but the second race. It was racing of a sort, however, that was satisfactory to the betting crowd, for five out of six favorites won, and almost all of them were heavily backed. The second race was the only one in which there was anything to arouse the crowd from apathy, and had it not been for the poor jockeyship of Jones, who rode Loiter, the result would have been different. The finish brought out a masterly bit of riding on the part of "Marty" Bergen, for it was due alone to his energetic efforts on Maid of Harlem that she won. Fourteen maiden two-year-old fillies started, and they got away to a splendid start, with Maid of Harlem in the lead. She was crowded, however, and forced back to the rear, and Loiter took her place. She led the field for four out of the five furlong journey, but in the stretch, when a cool jockey could easily have landed her a winner, Jones let her head fall, and fumbled around with the lines like a frightened novice. Incandescent came at her with a rush and passed her, and then Bergen hustled Maid of Harlem along like a steam engine, and in the last jump she passed Incandescent and won by a head. Bergen, who has been riding in poor luck recently, was cheered when he came back to the scales.

The first race was as much of an exercise gallop for Burlesque as the sixth was for Irish Reel, and the third was an easy one for Decanter. He let Ruby Lips and Glonome cut out the running and then came on at the turn to the stretch, and, passing them, took the lead and won easily by two lengths. Songster, who had been trailing during the early part of the race easily passed the others and secured second place. Briar Sweet, who had not made her appearance since last year, when she ran in Marcus Daly's colors, was made the favorite in the fourth race, and she fulfilled the expectations of her new owner, W. B. Jennings, and his friends, by leading from start to finish and beating Leedsville by a length. The only favorite to lose was Jack Point, who was badly bungled at the start. He will race in new colors hereafter, for after the race the owner of the Kensico Stable, whose filly, Effervescent, made a runaway race of the event, claimed him at his entered selling price of $1,000, and secured a really fair colt at a small price. Jack Point managed to get out of the entanglement and made a rush through the stretch, but could do no better than finish second.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than two races this year. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's br. h., 4 years, by Deceiver—Cicely Bowling, 111 pounds, 1 to 5 and out ....(Sims.)

2—Longacre, F. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3, 99, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1 ....(Moody.)

3—Ein, L. Stuart's b. h., 4, 113, 40 to 1 ....(Pickering.)

Taranto, 111, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) King T., 111, 15 to 1, (Penn,) and Vigenta, 109, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾.

1—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., by The Bard—Ella Lakeland, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money ....(Bergen.)

2—Incandescent, John Daly's br. f., 109, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ....(Maher.)

3—Loiter, Sensation Stable's b. f., 109, 5 to 1 ....(Jones.)

Helen Thomas, 109, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Saccharine, 109, 4 to 1, (Penn;) Anitra, 109, 20 to 1, (Salyers;) Lady Onward, 109, 12 to 1, (Hamilton;) Lady Exile, 109, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Crown, 109, 20 to 1, (Garrigan;) Country Dance, 109, 10 to 1, (Williams;) Ineennamara, 109, 30 to 1, (Irving;) Water Girl, 109, 30 to 1, (Thompson;) Shiftless, 109, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and Lindula, 109, 15 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., by Deceiver—Maudlin, 111 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4 ....(O'Leary.)

2—Songster, J. E. Madden's ch. g., 103, 3 to 1 and even money ....(Thompson.)

3—Glonoine, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. c., 106, 12 to 1 ....(Songer.)

Fenetta, 91, 50 to 1, (Moody;) Ruby Lips, 91, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Aurum, 106, 20 to 1, (Wapshire;) Genaro, 93, 10 to 1, (Dupee,) and Tent Pin, 101, 20 to 1, (Lamley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $900 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¼.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 3 years, by Sir Madrid—Sweet Briar, 116 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ....(Doggett.)

2—Leedsville, David Gideon's b. h., 4, 107, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 ....(Maher.)

3—Sailor King, W. Jennings's ch. c., 3, 115, 15 to 1 ....(Neville.)

George Keene, 118, 5 to 2, (Sims,) and Orion, 111, 4 to 1, (Taral,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¼.

1—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., by Islington—Mollie, 107 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ....(Songer.)

2—Jack Point, W. H. Karrick's br. c., 110, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5 ....(Maher.)

3—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 112, 5 to 2 ....(Williams.)

Hilee, 110, 8 to 1, (Coylie;) Sir Florian, 107, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) The Diver, 105, 20 to 1, (Jackson;) Clap Trap, 102, 20 to 1, (Jones;) Brahmin, 110, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Mt. Clements, 106, 60 to 1, (Lamley;) Russella Walden, 107, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Imitation, 110, 10 to 1, (Penn,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¼.

1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., aged, by Exile—Round Dance, 100 pounds, 1 to 5 ....(Maher.)

2—Kitefoot, Marcus Daly's ch. f., 3, 92, 3 to 1 and out ....(Dupee.)

3—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 94, 50 to 1 ....(Hothersall.)

Won in a gallop by a length; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Double Quick	108	Her Own	99
Rotterdam	108	Campania	97
Aurum	107	Gun Metal	93
Tanis	103	Prince Auckland	91
Hanlon	101		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Goblin	112	Somers	112
Mark Miles	112	Savory	112
Hurricane	112	Belle of H.	109
Rosebud	112	Mail Bag	109
Dan Cupid	112	La Penitente	109
Rare Perfume	112	High Born	109

THIRD RACE.—Owners' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Doctor Catlett	100	Charentus	100
Tremargo	100	Ben Ronald	100
Ogden	100		

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Cleophus	126	Loiterer	108
Isidor	125	Premier	108
Damien	120	Van Antwerp	103
Swiftmas	116	Tickler	101
Handsel	114	Billali	100
Domitor	111	Beekman	96

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Howard S.	111	Sandoress	104
Rappahannock	10[illegible]	General Maceo	96

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

Forget	170	Beaumont	138
Beaufort	150	Kinvarra	134
Brown Red	150	El Cid	130

RACING IN HARNESS.

Opening of Highland Park Trotting Meeting at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—The Highland Park trotting meeting opened to-day. Summaries:

2:09 Class; Pacing.—Nicol B. won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:11½, 2:13¾, 2:13¾. Milton S. won the first heat in 2:09¾. Oddity, Bessie Leech, Satin Slippers, and Red Seal also started.

2:15 Class; Trotting.—Stamboulette won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:15¼, 2:16¾, 2:18¼. Dorie Wilkes won first heat in 2:15¼. Russell Wood, Jaspine, and Aileen also started.

2:20 Class; Pacing.—Engaretta won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:14¼, 2:15¼, 2:17¾. Roy B. won first heat in 2:14¼. Henry B. also started.

THE SCHUETZENFEST CLOSES.

Less Money Realized from Competitions than Three Years Ago—William Hays Gets Championship.

The second triennial tournament of the National Sharpshooters' Union of America, which has been in progress at Glendale Park, L. I., since July 3, came to a close last night.

The shooting competitions, compared to those of three years ago, were comparatively slim. This year $16,567 was realized from the contests, against nearly $32,000 three years ago. Those in charge place the blame on the war as well as selecting the same place twice in succession.

The honor of being crowned "King of the Fest," which is equivalent to the title of champion, fell to William Hayes, the veteran, of Newark, N. J. Hayes's score on his first 200 shots was 375 points, which is two points more than F. C. Ross of the Zettler Rifle Club had three years ago. Hayes's nearest opponents were L. P. Hanson, Jersey City, 350; M. Dorrlor, Jersey City, 347; Dr. W. H. Taylor, Pittsburg, Penn., 343; D. W. McLoughlin, San Francisco, 335, and L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, 335.

J. E. Kelly of Boston, Mass., finished first at the target of honor, with 72 points. Julius Goetz of New York finished second, and E. D. Payne of Cincinnati third.

The prize for the best bull's eye at the German stick target went to E. D. Payne of Cincinnati. Louis Flach of the Zettler Rifle Club of New York finished first at the ring target, with 74 points. John Robham's total of 98 at the man target, which he made early in the contest, remained high until the end.

D. W. McLoughlin had a hard squeeze to get first prize at the American Standard Target. J. C. Dillon of Ardmore, Penn., carried off first prize at the Point Target with a four-degree bull's eye. Dr. W. S. Scott of Washington, D. C., made the last bull's eye of the tournament, and was awarded a special prize. The scores of the leaders follow:

American Standard Target—D. W. McLoughlin, San Francisco, 48-47; S. J. Lyon, Collinsville, Conn., 48-44; Dr. W. H. Taylor, Pittsburg, Penn., 47-46; Otto Uehlin, New York City; Louis D. Ittel, Pittsburg, Penn., and Joseph Singer, Los Angeles, Cal., 47; M. Morris, Syracuse; Reinhold Busso, New York; L. P. Hanson, Jersey City, and J. C. Young, New York, 46.

Best Bull's-eyes on Point Target.—J. C. Dillon, Ardmore, Penn., 4 degrees; George Schlicht, Hoboken, 4¾ degrees; A. W. Hoffman, Brooklyn, 5¼ degrees; Michael Dorrler, Jersey City, 5¾ degrees; John Benitz, Passaic, N. J., 6 degrees; Henry Koster, Yonkers, N. Y., 6¾ degrees; John Merg, New York, 7 degrees; T. H. Grunenberg, New York, 7¼ degrees; S. J. Lyon, Connecticut, 7¾ degrees; Jacob Bittschie, New York, and H. S. Seelye, Syracuse, N. Y., 8¾ degrees.

The ten highest scores on the ring target were: B. Flach, New York City, 74; W. Morris, Baldwinsville, N. Y., 72-71-71; Henry Holges, New York City, 72-71-69; Charles P. Dalley, Syracuse, 72-71-68; H. M. Pope, Hartford, Conn., 72-70-70-69-69; E. F. Richter, Dunmore, Penn., 72; Michael Dorrler, Jersey City, 72; H. M. Spencer, Scranton, Penn., 72; E. S. Pillard, New Britain, Conn., 71.

Man Target.—The ten highest scores were: John Robham, Jersey City, 98; Louis Buss, New York City, 95-92; Ulrich Norger, Taylor, Penn., 95-97; Louis Vogel, New York City, 95; William Hayes, Newark, 94-82; A. C. L. Hofmeister, Pittsburg, Penn., 94-64; Louis Flach, New York City, 94; W. Morris, Syracuse, 93-81; D. W. McLoughlin, San Francisco, 93-64; Charles Horney, Brooklyn, 91-90.

During the evening a banquet was given.

VIENNA CHESS PLAYERS.

Results of Yesterday's Games and Records of Players.

VIENNA, July 11.—Play in the international chess tournament was resumed in this city this morning, when the contestants met in the twenty-eighth round, the pairing being as follows: Showalter vs. Pillsbury, Schlechter vs. Janowski, Marco vs. Schiffers, Steinitz vs. Tarrasch, Maroczy vs. Alapin, Halprin vs. Walbrodt, Lipke vs. Trenchard, Caro vs. Baird, Tschigorin vs. Blackburne, and Burn a bye.

At 2 o'clock the first adjournment was taken. The results up to that time were as follows: Pillsbury had defeated Showalter and Alapin and Maroczy had drawn.

This morning the following result of adjourned games from the twenty-fourth round were announced:

Steinitz and Blackburne drew, Halprin beat Janowski, and Baird beat Walbrodt, while the Steinitz-Janowski game had to be adjourned again.

After the evening session the committee announced the following additional results:

Schlechter and Janowski drew, Marco lost to Schiffers, Steinitz and Pillsbury drew, Halprin defeated Walbrodt, Lipke and Trenchard drew, Caro overcame Baird, and Tschigorin lost to Blackburne.

The record of all the players follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	16	11	Pillsbury	21½	5½
Baird	8	20	Schiffers	13	14
Blackburne	13½	13½	Schlechter	15	13
Burn	16	11	Showalter	10	17
Caro	9½	18½	Steinitz	17½	9½
Halprin	12	16	Tarrasch	21	6
Janowski	17	9	Trenchard	5	23
Lipke	15½	12½	Tschigorin	17½	10½
Marco	13	15	Walbrodt	14	13
Maroczy	15	13			

The twenty-ninth round will be played to-morrow in the following order: Baird vs. Lipke, Burn vs. Halprin, Walbrodt vs. Maroczy, Alapin vs. Steinitz, Tarrasch vs. Marco, Schiffers vs. Schlechter, Janowski vs. Showalter, Pillsbury vs. Blackburne, Caro vs. Tschigorin, and Trenchard a bye.

PRETTY RACE OF 30-FOOTERS.

The Wawa Wins at Newport in a Good Breeze.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11.—Another pretty race of the 30-footers was held yesterday after noon in a good breeze. The wind was from the southeast, and with a triangular course from Brenton's Cove to Bishop's Buoy to Jamestown, and thence to starting buoy. The fleet was augmented by the Puck, the property of Commodore Edwin D. Morgan. The summary: Start, 2:51.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:25:12	2:34:12
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:27:47	2:36:47
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:29:42	2:38:42
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:31:50	2:40:50
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:32:12	2:41:12
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:32:43	2:41:43

Mrs. Duryea and Mrs. Jones accompanied their husbands during the race.

FIGHT GOES TO ZEIGLER.

Ernst Used Foul Tactics at the Coney Island Match.

"Billy" Ernst of Brooklyn and Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia fought sixteen hot rounds in the clubhouse of the Greater New York Athletic Club, at Coney Island, last night, and in the seventeenth round Referee Brown stopped the bout and awarded the decision to Zeigler because of Ernst's foul tactics. The match was for twenty-five rounds at catch weights. The fight was a spirited one throughout, and was marked by heavy hitting and clever ducking on the part of both men.

In the first round, just before the gong sounded, Zeigler put a hard right on Ernst's ribs, and the latter slipped to the floor. Zeigler went to his knees from the effects of a right-handed blow on the head and a left upper cut on the face in the second round, and it looked as if Ernst was much the better man. Zeigler was kept on the defensive, but in the thirteenth round he showed returning strength and made Ernst's ribs sore with pounding from both hands.

Ernst had much the best of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth rounds, but in the seventeenth, during a clinch, the men got into close quarters, and Ernst struck Zeigler three upper cuts while they were clinched and thereupon the referee stopped the bout and declared Zeigler the winner.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win First Game of Their Home Series with St. Louis.

DOHENY PUZZLES THE VISITORS

Brooklyn Drops a Game to Pittsburg—Chicago Easily Defeats Washington—Lively Time at Baltimore.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	49	25	.662
Boston	44	27	.620
Baltimore	42	27	.609
Cleveland	42	28	.600
Chicago	42	32	.568
Pittsburg	39	32	.549
New York	35	34	.507
Philadelphia	30	37	.448
Washington	29	41	.414
Brooklyn	27	41	.397
Louisville	23	49	.319
St. Louis	23	52	.307

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 10; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 2.
Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 5; Louisville, 1.

Games To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Baltimore.
Louisville at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

The New Yorks took the first game of their home series with the St. Louis Browns at the Polo Grounds yesterday after a long-drawn-out contest, in which brilliant plays were lacking. Both of the pitchers were wild in their delivery, and bases on balls and hits by pitched balls were of frequent occurrence.

Doheny was more effective than Taylor as regards hits, and of the seven made off the New Yorker all were nicely scattered throughout the game. Doheny's penchant seemed to be to allow two men to be put out, then to fill the bases by erratic pitching, and by steady play to put the side out without it scoring. This he did several times during the afternoon. Of the errors little may be said. They were made on the easiest of chances. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	0	4	0	0	Bowd, 2b.	1	1	0	3	1
Tiernan, lf.	3	1	2	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	1	10	1	1	Harley, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	1	4	1	Cross, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Doyle, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Decker, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Gettig, 2b.	1	2	2	4	2	Clements, c.	1	2	1	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0	Quinn, ss.	0	1	10	0	1
Grady, c.	1	2	6	1	0	Sugden, rf.	0	1	0	0	1
Doheny, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Taylor, p.	1	1	0	4	1
Total	10	11	27	11	4	Total	4	8	24	10	4

New York	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	.	—10
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 4

Earned runs—New York, 3. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Sugden. Home run—Davis. First base by errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 5; off Taylor, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Grady, Clements, (2.) Struck out—By Doheny, 6; by Taylor, 6. Passed ball—Grady. Wild pitches—Taylor, Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 13. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

The Brooklyns dropped a game to the Pittsburgs yesterday through the effective twirling of Tannehill, who was backed up in good shape by his comrades. Both pitchers showed up in good style, but Tannehill was steadier when a hit meant runs. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	3	3	0	0	Donovan, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Gray, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	2	9	0	1	M'Carthy, lf.	0	2	4	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	4	1	0	McCre'y, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	Bower'an, c.	0	2	3	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	3	5	1	Padden, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1
Grim, c.	1	1	4	1	0	Ely, ss.	0	1	0	3	0
Yeager, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Tannehill, p.	1	1	0	5	0
*Smith	0	0	0	0	0						
†La Chance	0	0	0	0	0	Total	3	12	27	12	1
Total	2	10	27	12	2						

*Batted for Jones in ninth inning. †Batted for Sheckard in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Pittsburg, 11. Struck out—By Yeager, 3; by Tannehill, 2. First base on balls—Off Yeager, 2; off Tannehill, 2. Two-base hit—Griffin. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Hallman, and Tannehill. Stolen bases—Jones and Magoon. Passed balls—Grim, 2. Wild pitch—Tannehill. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Chicago, 7; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Senators played a sleepy game, and were easily beaten by Chicago. Attendance, 2,500. The score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Chicago	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Base hits—Washington, 9; Chicago, 8. Errors—Washington, 3; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Washington, Donovan, Wehing, and McGuire; Chicago, Griffith and Donohue.

Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Both teams vied with each other to-day to make Umpire Snyder's life miserable. Pitcher Dammann was ordered off the grounds and nearly every member of both teams "threatened." Baltimore had a shade the better of the argument in the field and at bat, and won. Attendance, 2,814. The score:

Baltimore	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	.	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Robinson; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Vaughan.

Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 11.—Philadelphia easily defeated Cleveland to-day. The feature of the game was Douglass's hitting, he sending in five runs and scoring two himself. Attendance, 3,384. The score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	.	—9

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and O'Connor; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland.

Boston, 5; Louisville, 1.

BOSTON, July 11.—It was a pitchers' battle to-day, but Magee was a trifle unsteady at times, so Louisville lost. The game was, however, dull and uninteresting, with but few bits of brilliant fielding and no long hits to arouse enthusiasm. Tenney played well at first for the home team, and his two hits figured in the run getting, while Clarke in left field did the best work for the visitors. The score:

Boston	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	.	—5
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Boston, 8; Louisville, 6. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Louisville, Magee and Kittridge.

Other Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Buffalo, 3.
At Springfield—Montreal, 7; Springfield, 6.
At Wilkesbarre—Rochester, 9; Wilkesbarre, 3.
At Paterson—Paterson, 11; Hartford, 2.
At Newark—Reading, 6; Newark, 5.

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IT WOULD MAKE US OF ONE MIND.

Among the American people there is no universal desire for the Philippine Islands. The proposition to make them permanently ours finds the mass of our people uninformed and indifferent, and awakens strong opposition from many thoughtful and conservative leaders of opinion. The proposition is favored or supported with zeal by many newspapers and a large and influential part of the population. We doubt whether a canvass of the people, however, would not show that much less than half of them take any considerable interest in the matter.

There is a way to kindle the interest of the people in the Philippines and bring them to a sudden unity of view. There is a sure way to make them as one man demand the annexation and insist upon the retention of the islands as a permanent possession. Let some European power, Germany or Russia, for instance, stretch forth a hand to stay our hand at Manila, seeking by force or mere bullying to limit our complete sovereignty over territory we have acquired in war; let some of the European powers attempt to put into execution the projects for securing a "firm footing" in the Philippines about which newspapers like The Cologne Gazette have published brave and seemingly inspired articles. That would unite the American people at once. Every man who respected himself and was jealous of his country's good name and standing among the nations of the earth would become at once a determined advocate of the policy of expansion. No Administration could resist or would wish to resist the demand of the people that the interests of the Nation be protected and defended in any part of the world where they were threatened.

We may not care particularly about taking the Philippines, but we can assure our European friends that we are not going to be dictated to as to the manner in which we shall dispose of them or any part of them. Expansion is a new idea with us. The defense of our rights is an old habit. Europe might have submitted till this day to the exactions of the Barbary pirates if JEFFERSON had not sent the American Navy to break up their nests. There are broken and dying nations and some not so badly off that still submit to be cheated of their rights at the behest of this or that European power or of two of them together. Russia was checked at San Stefano. Turkey won the plains of Thessaly, but was forbidden to go to Athens. Japan submitted to European dictation in making her treaty with China. We are not in that category, and acknowledge no overlord to tell us how far we may profit by the excellence of our gunnery and the valor of our troops.

If all the powers of Europe should protest against our occupation of the Philippines on the ground that it would imperil their interests and threaten their peace and safety we should turn a most attentive ear to their plea. As such a representation would not be made on grounds purely imaginary we should easily be fair-minded enough to see in what degree our presence in the Eastern world would embarrass our European friends, and nothing is more probable than that we should magnanimously relinquish projects that threatened the peace of the world. But when these protests against our intrusion upon grounds where the powers are busily loading themselves with loot come as the thin cloak of perfectly selfish, lawless, and unscrupulous designs we know how to reply. Great powers that proposed to take advantage of our conquest of the Philippines to help themselves to "firm footings" that they haven't had the hardihood to take from helpless Spain must have had a singularly incorrect idea of our disposition and our ability to guard our own.

We repeat that the American people are not yet of one mind about the Philippines. They are not keen to become a party to the political complications of the Far East. These are matters they will determine for themselves, however, within their own right and without any encroachment upon the just rights of others. But should any power attempt to define those rights or to limit their exercise, then, indeed, we should become one in mind—and in action.

A DISAGREEABLE PARALLEL.

Many of us remember and the rest of us know by history how amazed the world was at the swift successes won by the Germans in the war on France in 1870 and 1871. France was at that time the military nation par excellence of the Continent. Despite the prestige won by Prussia in the brief struggle with Austria, practically all the military experts of the day believed that no establishment in Europe could compare with that of France in completeness, in the spirit of its troops, and the ability of its commanders, and especially in its readiness. From the morrow of the coup d'état the Emperor NAPOLEON had nursed his people on the Napoleonic tradition and systematically sought to divert the national mind from his sordid tyranny at home by victories abroad. He had fought the Crimean war with England against Russia, and the Italian war with, or for, Italy against Austria. The army was the very base of his throne, and the world fully believed that he had not only made it powerful, but kept it in perfect condition for the vital work that at any moment he might call upon it to do.

When, in excess of confidence, or in desperation, he provoked the struggle with Prussia, the actual facts were terribly in contrast with the general opinion of them. It was found that the French Army organization was defective at every point, but especially in the Department of Transportation, and in the equipment required for prompt and effective action. The German Army, on the other hand, was ready at every point. An English writer, reviewing a volume by one of the Prussian General Staff, describing its work in 1870, says: "The army had been organized in peace time for war. The intelligence department had certain information that the French Army was not so prepared. In modern war, where railroads and telegraph wires have minimized distances, the army which is ready first gains an advantage which its less prepared foe will find it impossible to make good. The sword already sharp smites down relentlessly, while the armorer is laying the other to the stone. This truth was grasped by every officer on the German staff, and so they played whist and smoked with calm complacency during the journey to the frontier. There was no hurry, no crowding into a few hours what should have been the work of years, little or no anxiety."

There was no reason for anxiety, for it was perfectly certain that Prussia could exert all her strength at once and where it would be most effective. From the start the "promenade to Berlin" confidently predicted by the French Generals was turned into a brave and stubborn but vain resistance to the invasion by the Germans, which was hardly checked and was never seriously stayed until Paris fell.

The secret of the French disaster is an open one. The army had been steadily and with increasing recklessness used for political purposes. Appointments and promotions, to some extent in the army itself and very largely in the administrative branches, had been made to strengthen the Imperialist Party to make head against the growing discontent. The War Department in all its ramifications was crowded with men chosen not for integrity, knowledge, and capacity, but on account of the political influence they could command. Some of the worst appointments were the price paid for votes, or to silence criticism in the Corps Législatif. Places thus obtained were used to make money by favoritism in contracts for supplies, by winking at defective work and material, and by all the forms of direct and indirect corruption known to the spoils system. The Emperor had, in effect, bartered the efficiency of his army for political support, but he had at least this excuse, that he was threatened with revolution, and chose what seemed a more remote if not a less peril.

On a smaller scale, and with no such consequences in sight, the United States are enduring in their War Department evils of a like nature and source. It is the spoilsman at the head and the spoils system all through the department that have caused the wretched and costly confusion and delay in putting our little army in the field and in operating it when there. Not only have we not "organized the army in peace time for war," but in time of actual war we have seen the paralyzing influence of politics interfering at every stage with the vital work in hand. Mr. ALGER is the living embodiment of the vicious principle which brought the Government of NAPOLEON III. to ruin. And the President, who put Mr. ALGER in the War Department, had no excuse for doing so and has none for keeping him there.

WE WANT THE GARRISON.

On grounds of probability we venture to doubt the correctness of the report that several of the Generals in SHAFTER's command favored the acceptance of Gen. TORAL's offer to surrender the City of Santiago de Cuba if he were permitted to march out with his troops and side arms and have twenty miles start before any pursuit were attempted.

At first sight this appears to be the proposition of a humorist bound to have his fun even in a grim situation. It might also be looked upon as a Spanish way of beginning a dicker for an unconditional surrender. But certainly it is not a proposition that ought to have found an instant's favor with any general officer of the investing army.

We have not gone to all the trouble to capture the City of Santiago. It is of no value to us, and we should not know what to do with such a nest of yellow fever and misery after we had taken it. We went there primarily to catch CERVERA. That part of our errand having been rather neatly accomplished, we must next take care of the garrison of the place. We want LINARES and TORAL and their troops and batteries and arms in order that they may give us no further trouble during the war. It would be incredibly silly to allow these troops to escape and make the best of their way to Havana as reinforcements for BLANCO. It is a good rule, to be observed as strictly as possible in this victorious war, not to fight the same troops twice.

The plea that TORAL and his men could escape toward the west any way, which was said to be the ground for advocating the acceptance of his cool offer, is not true now and ought not to have been true when the offer was received. There is no probability that the garrison could save itself by flight.

The rather formidable guns which the Spanish are able to use against us are the only obstacle to an easy capture of Santiago. It is evidently the intention of Gen. SHAFTER to crush the enemy's resistance by the fire of artillery, and it is a very wise and humane decision. We have the city absolutely in our power. We now have troops enough and guns enough to cause its destruction. If at the outset of our operations on the southern coast of Cuba we made the mistake of a too rapid advance with infantry unsupported by artillery, there is now a good opportunity to make compensation for the error. Presumably we have guns enough in position at Santiago to reduce the place with a minimum loss of life. When the siege guns can knock the enemy's city about his ears all day and all night there is no occasion to throw away life in a premature assault.

THE WAR AND STATE PRIDE.

The Adjutant General of the army has seen fit to take notice of the complaint that troops drawn from the South have not been sent to the front as promptly as troops from other parts of the country. The criticism might be made with as much reason of troops from the Far West or from some of the New England States. From whatever quarter it comes it is very easily disposed of, and to make it ought to imply rather a deficiency than an excess of State pride.

The fact is that troops have been sent to the front as fast as they were fit to go. If Gen. SHAFTER's force had been twice as large Santiago would have fallen long ago. How the War Department would have managed with twice as large a force as that the departure of which was so outrageously bungled and mismanaged we do not undertake to say. But without question all the troops that were considered to be available were sent. They were all regular troops with the exception of the Rough Riders, of one regiment from New York, and of one regiment from Massachusetts. That is to say, when the test of a well-regulated militia came, Massachusetts and New York were the only States that were found to possess such a militia.

Many things go to the formation of an effective fighting force. The organizations which compose it must be well drilled, well armed, and well equipped. These two States are the only ones which possessed such organizations. They were the only States which in the matter of readiness for self-defense and for their contribution to the National defense had done their duty. All the others fell short in varying degrees down to those which, after weeks of delay, forwarded their quotas of men, without arms, equipments, or training, relying upon the General Government to do everything needed to convert them into soldiers.

This unreadiness was disgraceful to every State which showed it and in the degree to which it showed it. Every such State failed to fulfill its duty to the country. It is adding insult to injury for the representatives of such a State to complain that its unfit men are not sent to the front where they would be simply sheep for the slaughter. The condition of things thus shown to exist should be promptly amended in order that the country may not be endangered, in case of sudden danger, by the criminal neglect of any of the State Governments. Meanwhile the fact that after two months of preparation only three regiments of volunteers were in a condition to go to war sets in the strongest light the surpassing silliness of Secretary ALGER's saying last year that within thirty days after war broke out he could put into the field "millions of fighting men."

A FOOLISH REVIEWER.

The Saturday Review of London takes a gloomy and spiteful view of many things in the United States. Commenting on an imaginary corner in wheat to be run by Mr. ARMOUR, successor to Mr. LEITER, it remarks:

> "So do the blessings of Yankee civilization impress themselves on a grateful world, and make us look forward with eagerness to the world-wide extension of the might and influence of the Stars and Stripes. By the way, the Yankee Constitution boasts its particular capacity for furnishing a receipt for the 'pursuit of happiness.' Such curious ideas of happiness does a mighty, free, and independent republic cherish! To toil and scheme day and night in a dingy office for new dodges wherewith to deprive the world's poor of bread is a conception of bliss into which it is not easy for dwellers in the effete Old World to enter."

This is an astonishing mixture of ignorance and impudence. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States, in the way of boasting or otherwise, about the "pursuit of happiness," and even a Saturday Reviewer should know that fact before assuming to quote the Constitution. Nor is there any power given by the Constitution to the Government or any branch of it to regulate the purchase or sale of wheat. The British Legislature has far more authority as to all such matters than has any American Legislature, Federal or State; yet it is not likely to use it, because public opinion would not sustain such use.

If The Saturday Review doubts this inference, we refer it to its own comment on the sufferings of the children employed, at the cost of health and often of life, in the factories and sweat shops of East London, and on the way public opinion accepts this suffering. Referring to a recent book on the subject, The Review says:

> "That it will produce any permanent result we are inclined to doubt after repeated experience of these public moods. What generally happens is that some writer with a lurid style, or it may be some shocking revelation at an inquest, drives a sudden pin clean through the thick hide of the public beast, and a great howl follows. Then a new sensation comes along—a new music hall song catches on, or an outsider wins a big race—and the impression is forgotten in the fresh excitement. Then the public goes on its way again in search of cheap bargains—cheap at the expense of human life—with an undisturbed mind."

Suppose an American journal should say of this: "So do the blessings of cockney civilization impress themselves on a grateful world and make us look forward with eagerness to the world-wide extension of the might and influence of the Union Jack." It would be a shallow and unfair comment, but The Saturday Review could not complain.

OUR NAVAL TRADITIONS.

Perhaps the strongest tribute that the performances of the American Navy during the present war have received is that which has been transmitted by our London correspondent. It is the dissatisfaction with the condition of the British Navy, in several important particulars, to which those performances have given rise in the minds of British naval officers.

This is the highest possible compliment, seeing that it comes from the first naval power of the world. Some abatement may be needed from it on the score of the British tendency to grumble. The tranquil satisfaction with which the French entered the war with Germany, the Chinese the war with Japan, and the Spanish military and naval officers the present war with us is a much less auspicious feeling than the wholesome discontent which is manifested in the British Navy whenever it seems possible that another power has surpassed Great Britain in any particular of naval warfare.

It is pleasant to know that the British, who are the best judges, should be the heartiest admirers of our navy. They are about the only people in Europe who seem to be aware that we have any naval history. Admiral DEWEY's action at Manila with its combination of deliberation and boldness, was acclaimed in London as worthy of the traditions of the American Navy, and the Admiral would ask for no higher praise. The British remember that of seven naval duels in the war of 1812 the United States won five. That is a record which British naval historians have tried to explain away, but it is a record which they are perfectly aware that no other navy than ours ever made or stood a chance of making. The moral of it is that at the beginning of the century the American Navy was, ship for ship, better than any other in the world. The performances of DEWEY at Manila and of SCHLEY at Santiago indicate that we may retain this preeminence at the end of the century. The Spanish squadron at Manila was not composed of modern fighting ships. But is there a squadron of any other navy than the American that could have attacked it under the protection of ten shore batteries in addition to its own guns and so completely destroyed it in the same time? The squadron of Admiral CERVERA was composed of modern warships of the very best type. Yet it offered no more resistance and inflicted no more damage than the antiquated cruisers of MONTOJO. No wonder that British naval experts are impressed and inquire into the causes of this effacement of the Spanish Navy in two actions of a few hours each.

We believe that the explanations they give, according to our correspondent, are the true ones. Our victories in the war of 1812 were due to heavy batteries and careful target practice. That is the tradition of our service, as Englishmen have long known and as Spaniards are finding out. Not all English naval officers believe in it, for one naval expert reported at the beginning of this war that the American men-of-war were so "overgunned" as to be more formidable to their own crews than to the enemy. This expert did not remember that, eighty-odd years ago, the same criticism was made upon our "overgunned" frigates, and that they refuted it with entire success at the expense of less heavily armed British frigates.

The other explanation is that our naval officers are better educated than even the British. That is a question with two sides. When the British sailors from the Blake, led by the middies who were learning their business at sea, excited so much admiration in Broadway by the swing and dash of their march, an American naval officer expressed disgust at the contrast they made to our own bluejackets, "led," as he put it, "by a lot of scientists." But we see now that in actual war the "scientists," including even specialists like HOBSON, appear to quite as good advantage in feats of personal gallantry as if they knew no more than was known by the watch officer of RODNEY's time, or the second mate of our own day. The truth is that no man is really fit to command so complicated a machine as the modern warship unless he knows all about it. He must be competent to judge the work of his engineers as well as of his gunners. And this means that he must be a good deal of a "scientist." What happens when he is not a scientist is shown in an exaggerated form by the Spanish Navy when the hired "machinicians" leave their ships and there is nobody left on board who can explain to the Admiral what is the matter with the engine. The old notion of a line officer, as of a man who knows how to sail a ship and fight a ship, and leaves to an inferior class of specialists detailed knowledge of his machinery and his ordnance, is entirely obsolete. If our Naval Academy has given our naval officers a more complete knowledge of the machines they have to handle than is possessed in other services without impairing their fighting spirit, then it has given us the best body of naval officers in the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Everybody in Portsmouth, N. H., felt intense interest in the arrival Sunday morning of the St. Louis with her big load of Spanish prisoners, and the vessel had hardly come to anchor before she was surrounded by a swarm of small boats full of people eager to get a glimpse of the men who, just a week previous, had taken a fleet supposed to be powerful out of Santiago Harbor into almost instant destruction. No visitors were allowed to board the St. Louis, but from the boats Spanish officers in the white suits of Yankee tars could be seen on her decks, while from every porthole was protruded the head of a Spanish sailor, eager to see what sort of a country it was to which his conquerers had brought him. They were not an impressive spectacle, but they did not lack pathos. A representative of The Boston Globe who saw them says: "Pale and plainly wanting the stamina that good food gives, these prisoners were a strange-looking lot of seamen to the eyes of New Englanders, accustomed to associate brawn and tan with men of the sea. The Spaniards seemed to be mostly very young men, whose thin cheeks were yet bearing the fuzzy beard of adolescence. They gazed with wide-open eyes and quick Latin perception at the scene before them, but they did not seem greatly animated by it. There was a stolid indifference in their countenances which seemed to indicate that they had discounted the worst the Yankees might do them, and were waiting for it." Many of them asked for cigarettes, and a few were passed in through the portholes, but the business instinct of the New Englanders soon manifested itself in the form of efforts to exchange packages of the eagerly desired tobacco for hat bands bearing the names of the Spanish warships. For reasons not very easy to understand, the prisoners refused all offers for these souvenirs of an experience for them far from glorious, and the only band secured was the one on a cap which fell overboard when a sailor suddenly withdrew his head to avoid a camera that had been aimed at him from one of the boats. The cap was immediately picked up, and the owner's appeal for its return was not heeded. A prisoner asked what the land in sight was called. He was told that he was looking at Maine, and smiled as if he had heard the name before.

—As queer a newspaper as has reached this office for some time is The Gordonia Review, published at Upington, in the northern part of Cape Colony. Type and printing press have not yet reached that town, apparently, for The Review, from the first to the last of its sixteen pages, is in the handwriting of—the editor, we were going to say, but the writing is so legible that it is probably safer to say of one of his assistants. Some duplication process of the electric pen sort has been used to multiply copies. The pages are a little larger than those of the ordinary magazine, and on the orange-colored cover is a picture, also made with the pen, of "Emperor, winner of the Upington Plate." He looks much like any other horse, but that is a characteristic of the portraits of racers in journals much more pretentious than this one. The Review contains a large quantity of local news, wherein it differs from, and is superior to, the average colonial newspaper.

—Energetic efforts are making by the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, and especially by members of the Society of Colonial Dames, to restore Congress Hall as nearly as possible to the condition it was in when the Continental Congress met there. There is no lack of funds for the work, but difficulty is found in determining just what the arrangement of the building was in the early days, for it has been subjected to innumerable alterations, and many objects known to have formed a part of its furniture or decoration have disappeared. With a view to obtaining assistance in the pious task, letters have recently been sent to the Colonial Dames in every State, asking them to make researches in such documents as are accessible to them and to report any information about the old building that they can secure. The work of restoration began three years ago, and has already made much progress. The original platform on which President WASHINGTON stood when he took the oath of office in 1793 was found under the new flooring, and was carefully replaced by the architect in charge. The old fireplaces, too, were uncovered, and the gallery, put up by Congress in 1795, was restored. A letter written Dec. 26, 1795, by THEOPHILUS BRADBURY, Representative to Congress from Essex County, Mass., gives details of the work done at that time, and among other things describes portraits of the King and Queen of France. No trace of these portraits has been found since the burning of the building in 1814, but the committee in charge of the restoration has many reasons for believing them to be still in existence, and it asks for any information concerning them. It believes also that a research of unpublished family papers and letters may lead to further descriptions of equal value.

PERSONAL.

—Keenest appreciation for the eternal verities and a pretty turn for epigram as well are possessed by Mrs. LA CASSE, if, as reported, she said to friends who congratulated her as the only woman saved when the Bourgogne went down, that they should instead extend felicitations to her husband as the only man on board the steamer who saved a woman. The suggestion is an excellent one, for not only will it cause credit to be given where credit is due, but it implies a comparison that will inflict a good deal of pain, one can hope, though hardly believe, upon the scores of masculine survivors who did not have the—well, call it the good fortune of Mr. LA CASSE. It is not necessary to admit, however, that Mrs. LA CASSE, as her modest and delightfully malicious disclaimer would seem to imply, was merely an impassive object that enabled her husband to display his manliness and incidentally the difference between himself and the remainder of the ship's company. Even to be saved at such a time as that is proof of active and intelligent co-operation on the part of the person rescued. By losing presence of mind, by any hesitation in accepting the proffered assistance, by any neglect to make the task as easy as possible, the most heroic of efforts could easily have been brought to nothing, with two names instead of one added to the list of dead. On the whole, we would say that Mrs. LA CASSE should divide congratulations with her husband rather than let him have the whole of them. They will be so numerous that even if he has only half he will be well supplied, and as the one man left alive of the Bourgogne's officers, crew, and passengers who has nothing to explain, justify, or deny, his position will be notable enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition.

—Both surprise and disappointment are justified by the news that MARTINEZ CAMPOS is taking the leadership of the faction in Spain which demands a continuance of the hopeless war and prates about the necessity of winning a victory on land before entering upon any peace negotiations. That SAGASTA should calmly condemn to death as preferable to surrender the Spanish soldiers now in Cuba, and that he makes no account of the suffering among non-combatants which useless prolongation of the struggle involves, are manifestations of unwisdom entirely compatible with his reputation, but better things were expected of CAMPOS. He has been credited with the possession of a heart as well as brains, and to hear that he is talking in the most Spanish of Spanish styles is indeed discouraging. It may be, of course, that a reverse is in store for the American arms, but only an out-and-out madman can have any doubt that such a reverse would only redouble the energies exerted by the United States and so hasten the inevitable end. The wild folly of expecting better terms after a momentary success than Spain can now get is too obvious to need discussion or even mention.

—Dr. NICHOLAS SENN, who was for many years Surgeon General of the Wisconsin National Guard, is an army Surgeon now, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He seems to be a person of pronounced and thoroughgoing views, for, despite the promise of Congress not to deprive the Cubans of the privilege of ruling themselves, he says in a long letter to The Chicago Record that "Cuba should and must be owned by the United States." Dr. SENN takes this positnon as a physician and because he thinks that the sanitary condition of the island will be as dangerous to the United States after the native race is in control as it has been, and always would be, under Spanish domination. "Cuba," he writes, "is the hotbed, the breeding station, of yellow fever, and always will remain so, whether under Spanish or Cuban rule. Yellow fever can be stamped out forever in less than two years after the island comes into our possession. Yellow fever, always imported from Cuba, has retarded the prosperity of the South, has ruined at different times the commerce of many of its otherwise flourishing cities, and has claimed the lives of more of our people than will be sacrificed in wiping out Spanish rule. The natural resources of the island are great, and only await a stable government for their development. The scourge of yellow fever, always a menace to the life and commerce of our people, more especially of the Southern States, must be quickly and permanently removed by sanitary measures which can only be carried into effect by placing the island under control of the Government of the United States." Dr. SENN has a right to fear that Cuban rule will not stamp out yellow fever, but he is certainly without justification for asserting it is an unquestionable fact.

Justice to an Army Officer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent William Drysdale must have been affected by the Tampa sun when he wrote his "running amuck" letter, published in your Sunday issue. His disappointment at the peaceful appearance of Washington and the country between the capital and Florida is harmless, but his slur on the Depot Quartermaster at Tampa, whom he classes as one of the "favorite sons" or "sons-in-law" might do mischief unless rectified. Capt. Bellinger has served in the regular army for many years—as a cavalry officer in the West, from Oklahoma to Coeur d'Alene; as instructor of mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point, and, finally, as Quartermaster at West Point, whence he was called to Tampa, without any promotion, to do duty as Depot Quartermaster and to assist in straightening out some of the "snares and tangles" to which Mr. Drysdale refers. P. F.

New York, July 10, 1898.

NUGGETS.

We're Giving Them That.

The Spaniards have borrowed and borrowed, until there is nothing left for them to borrow but trouble.—Boston Courier.

Unexpected Effect.

"Did she break down when you told her you were going abroad?"

"Naw. I think she felt like doing one, though."—Indianapolis Journal.

Details of War.

"Surrender or die!" cried the rough rider.

"Do you wish me to take you literally?" asked the Spaniard.

"No; I'll take you literally," replied the rough rider.—Philadelphia North American.

As One Prefers.

Some folks have been a sayin'
We needed no Hawaiian
Islands;
While others have been sighin'
Lest we lose the Hawaiian
Islands.
—Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

Kindly Meant.

"You'll have a fit when I get through with you," cried the first.

"Just try it on," promptly retorted the other.

No, gentle reader, they were not quarreling. The first speaker was a dressmaker and the other her patron.—Philadelphia Record.

AN OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

(To the Honorable Secretary of War, and the tune of Yankee Doodle.)

Sir:
Captain Alger's very well,
And I am feeling better,
A-sitting up in bed a spell
To polish off this letter.
We've lost 'bout eighteen hundred men—
That's only ten per cent., Sir—
And Freddy's just as slick as when
You saw him in his tent, Sir.

So don't you fret, Sir, if we ain't
Set foot in Santiago—
For Captain Fred's as fresh as paint,
And never near a dago;
And we won't let old Sampson run
This game, I mean till after
Young Fred and I get through our fun.
Your 'bedient servant,
SHAFTER.

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.

From The Washington Star.

Time's proverbially precious. When you've anything to say,
Boil it down.
Don't let verbose embellishment with reason run away;
Boil it down.
When you make a speech with vivid expectations of renown
Or tell the Government just how to do the foe up brown
Or issue a description of the way to shell a town,
Boil it down.

When the rippling of the brook suggests an ecstasy in rhyme,
Boil it down.
When the river broad and sweeping fills your soul with the sublime,
Boil it down.
And especially, don't meet the voice of science with a frown,
When your Summer thirst with any sylvan water you would drown,
Unless you're in a hurry for a halo and a crown—
Boil it down.

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII

American Members of the Commission Hold a Meeting in Washington.

DISCUSS WORK TO BE DONE

They Expect to Sail from San Francisco for Honolulu About the First of Next Month.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The American members of the commission appointed by the President under the act annexing Hawaii to the United States were in conference at the Capitol to-day. Senator Cullom was chosen Chairman of the commission, and other officials were designated. M. W. Blumenberg, one of the official reporters of the Senate, was appointed reporter of the commission. It was decided that the entire clerical force should be composed of employes of the Senate in order not to add unnecessarily to the salary roll of the commission. It is impossible to fix a definite time of departure, but Aug. 1 was agreed upon as the approximate time for sailing from San Francisco.

It is expected that about two months' time will be spent in Hawaii, and the commission hopes to have its recommendations prepared by the opening of the next session of Congress.

There was some discussion at to-day's meeting of plans for the work ahead, but this was necessarily informal. So far as opinion was expressed, it was favorable to the adoption of the existing Hawaiian statutes. Senator Morgan gave the other members of the commission much information concerning these laws, speaking of the legal system under the present Hawaiian Government as one excellently adapted to local conditions.

Among the questions with which the commission will have to deal are the public lands, the elective franchise, and fortifications. The members of the commission generally express the opinion that steps will be taken to protect the islands against all possible foes, both by erecting fortifications and by maintaining a force of men sufficient for any probable emergency. The present land laws of the island are quite complicated, and the chief end in view when they were formulated was that of inducing white immigration. The probabilities are that they will be retained under the new system, in the main.

The President's intention of continuing President Dole as the Governor of the new territory was spoken of at the meeting as a matter decided upon, and was commended most approvingly.

The Commissioners favor a full territorial form of government, with a delegate in Congress and a local Legislature, but they necessarily will postpone the consideration of all matters of detail until they reach Honolulu and have an opportunity to confer with Messrs. Dole and Frear, the Hawaiian members of the commission.

HAWAII'S MILITARY STATUS.

The Islands Now Attached to the Department of California.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Alger to-day issued orders attaching the Hawaiian Islands to the Department of California.

The First New York Volunteers, Col. Barber commanding, will be assigned for the time being as the garrison force at Honolulu. Col. Barber is considered an especially good officer for the post.

Gen. Otis has charge of the transportation of the troops to the islands, and hopes by July 15, or a little later, to secure four coast vessels with a capacity of 1,200 men.

BANNER YEAR FOR EXPORTS.

Large Increase in Quantity of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton, and Oil Sent Abroad.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The record of the most remarkable year in our export trade was completed to-day by the Bureau of Statistics so far as relates to the exportation of wheat, corn, and other breadstuffs, pork, beef, and other provisions, cotton, and mineral oils. These articles form a large percentage of the total exports, aside from manufactures. The figures show in most cases a large increase in quantiy and value of the articles exported, though in some cases—rotably mineral oils and cotton—the export price per unit has averaged less during the year than in the preceding year.

The cotton exported during the year increased from 3,103,754,949 pounds to 3,341,362,800 pounds, while the total value last year was $230,890,971 and that for the year just ended $229,907,477. The exportation of mineral oils increased from 973,514,946 gallons to 1,022,210,579 gallons, yet the total value in the year just ended was only $55,171,001, against $62,685,037 in the preceding year.

In provisions, including beef, pork, and dairy products, the value of the exportations is greater than last year, being $154,454,074, against $137,138,084 last year. In wheat, corn, oats, and rye the increase in both quantities and value was strongly marked. The exportation of wheat for the year (including flour as wheat) amounted to 215,171,951 bushels, which exceeded the exportation of any preceding year except that of 1892, which amounted (flour included) to 225,665,812 bushels. The value of the wheat and flour exported during the year just ended amounted to $212,891,639, a sum only surpassed in 1880 and 1892, the total in 1880 being $225,879,502, and that of 1892 being $236,761,416.

In corn the exports for the year exceed both in quantity and value those of any preceding year, the number of bushels (including cornmeal) being 209,859,102 bushels, valued at $75,260,067. The largest exportation of corn in any preceding year was 178,817,417 bushels in 1897, valued at $54,989,213, while in no year prior to 1897 did the quantity of corn exported ever reach half that of the year just ended. In oats, oatmeal, and rye the exportation also greatly increased, the total in each case for the year just ended being about double that of the preceding year.

The figures in the principal articles for the fiscal year, compared with those of the preceding year in values, are as follows:

Articles.	Value. 1898.	1897.
Wheat	$144,272,849	$59,920,178
Flour	68,618,790	55,914,347
Corn	73,502,237	54,087,152
Meal	1,757,830	902,061
Oats	20,591,433	8,756,207
Oatmeal	1,748,329	1,071,340
Rye	8,795,820	3,667,505
Total breadstuffs	$324,706,060	$197,857,219
Cotton	229,907,477	230,890,971
Mineral oil	55,171,001	62,635,037
Provisions	154,454,074	137,138,084

Imports of Sugar and Wool Decrease.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The June report of the Bureau of Statistics on the imports of sugar shows that the dutiable imports for that month amounted to 267,739,088 pounds, as compared with 640,862,040 pounds during June, 1897. For that month, however, there was an abnormally large importation, owing to the prospective increase in the duty. The wool imports last month aggregated 7,542,762 pounds, as against 37,912,491 for June, 1897. The same conditions existed, however, a year ago as to wool that prevailed as to sugar, hence the apparent decrease in the importations.

THE CARNEGIE COMPANY SUED.

Charged With Infringing on a Process for Making Armor Plate.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The United States Circuit Court handed down an opinion today in the case of the United States Mitis Company against the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. The finding is that the defendant company had infringed a process of the plaintiff's for manufacturing castings from wrought iron and steel by adding aluminium.

The case is one of the most important in years, and involves the manufacture of armor plate. Secretary F. T. F. Lovejoy of the Carnegie Steel Company, when asked what effect the decision would have on the manufacture of armor plate, replied that he had nothing to say. Counsel for the Carnegie Company state that an appeal will be at once taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK

Miss Barton Cables that Twelve Tons of Supplies Have Been Landed Near Santiago.

MORE WILL BE SENT FORWARD

The Ice Schooner Morse, with 800 Tons of Ice on Board, Left Sunday—The Departure of the Nurses from Port Tampa.

The following cable message was received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday from Miss Clara Barton, who is with Gen. Shafter's army, near Santiago: "Landed twelve tons of supplies in surf yesterday. Shafter gives us transportation. We need mules more than anything else."

The supplies were landed from the State of Texas, and will be immediately used for the wounded and sick. The First New York Ambulance Equipment Society has already authorized Mr. Barton to purchase forty mules, ten double sets of harness, and two months' rations. Arrangements have been made to procure them in a Southern live stock market, and an order has been issued by the Secretary of War to give them immediate transportation from Port Tampa. The cost of mules, harness, and feed will exceed $7,500. They will probably be landed in Cuba about the same time as the six ambulances, which are on board the Port Victor, awaiting sailing orders, at this port. The Port Victor, which is being fitted out with an electric plant and refrigerating apparatus, will leave early Wednesday morning, bound direct for Santiago.

The offer of the General Electric Company to donate a supply of electric fans called fo. by Red Cross Field Adjutant Kent, to be used in the hospital at Jacksonville, has been accepted. They will be shipped at once.

The ice schooner Mary E. Morse left the Kennebec River, Maine, on Sunday, with 800 tons aboard. Gen Shafter will be asked by Miss Barton to [illegible] in the [illegible] of the cargo. The schooner will be towed the entire way by the tug Triton. The Ice Auxiliary will pay for one-half of the towing and the Consolidated Ice Company has donated funds for the other half. The schooner also carries sawdust and lumber for the construction of an ice plant, which will be started as soon as the port is reached, which will probably be about Wednesday of next week.

The relief steamer Red Cross arrived at Key West at noon Sunday. She was delayed by injury to the pumps. As soon as she coals she will proceed to Santiago.

A letter from Dr. Gill, who is on his way from Chickamauga to take charge at Santiago, dated the 8th inst., clears up the mystery of the departure of the nurses from Port Tampa. Several telegrams have been received in the last few days saying that the nurses had left, but giving different dates and different boats. Dr. Gill says:

"I arrived at Port Tampa yesterday, July 7, from Chickamauga. I found Miss Laura D. Gill in charge of thirty-five nurses, awaiting shipment to Cuba. As there was no probability of immediately leaving here we decided to go to Key West. We did so, and went on board the steamer Mascot, but just after starting the machinery broke down, and we had to put back. While waiting over night for repairs to the boiler, two transports, the Lampasas and Nueces, two of the best steamers of the Morgan Line, came into port. Through orders of Col. Rice the nurses were removed to the Lampasas and are very comfortably situated. We expect to arrive in Santiago by Sunday, the 17th.

"While waiting for the leaving I visited the hospitals in the city and found very little sickness. Major Surgeon Carter is in charge here. I have taken the liberty to order 100 hundredweight of ice daily at 50 cents a hundredweight. Through the pleading of the sick soldiers four nurses were left here to attend to cases, and Surgeon General Sternberg has finally given permission to allow them to remain."

The nurses who left here on Friday night for the South arrived at Port Tampa on Sunday night. They will be used at Port Tampa and Key West. In the hurry of leaving, credentials were forgotten, but they will be forwarded at once.

Secretary Long has issued general orders to allow all Red Cross boats to coal at all coaling stations and from all United States war vessels. This will do away with the annoyance of obtaining special permission each time the coal is needed.

William T. Wardwell of the Red Cross Society has issued a notice that trained nurses only will receive consideration from the society. The Red Cross Hospital on West One Hundredth Street has been overrun lately with women who, while not professional nurses, are eager to act as assistants. Mr. Wardwell says that the society does not need them. Professional nurses may call at the hospital between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

About 100 members of the Needlework Guild of America were at 552 Broadway yesterday sewing garments for the sick at the front. They will endeavor to make a great amount of supplies, and will ship them regularly by Red Cross transports.

Among the articles received yesterday were tents, supplies, and crutches from Auxiliary No. 30 and the Morristown, N. J., auxiliary.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S RELIEF.

More Supplies Sent to the Front, and Many Contributions Received.

The National Women's War Relief Association held an important meeting at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth presided. Encouraging letters were received from all the auxiliaries, and word was received of a State auxiliary founded in Georgia under the Chairmanship of Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, wife of the Governor. It was reported that the collections amount to $8,707.46, and the expenditures to $3,622.60, the latter being used for the fittings for the hospital ships Relief and Solace, and in the purchase of supplies sent to the front. These supplies, which have been placed in charge of Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, at Guantanamo Bay, consisted of 600 abdominal bandages and twelve dozen cans each of condensed milk and beef extract.

The largest donors since the last meeting have been Miss Helen Gould, $250; C. P. Huntington, $250; Edward Cooper, $100; Speyer & Co., $100; Dallas B. Pratt, $50; Mrs. Anderson, $100; Mrs. M. L. Zabriskie, $100; Frank L. Bond, $50, and Mrs. de Peyster, $84.50.

Mrs. Walworth, the Director General, will leave this morning for an extended investigation of the camps in the South in order to become more fully acquainted with the existing conditions. She will visit Fort Monroe, Fort Myer, and Camp Thomas. She is authorized to do the work by Surgeon General Sternberg.

WALL STREET PATRIOTISM.

It Manifests Itself in Generous Offers and Contributions.

J. A. Harriman of the banking firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. is Assistant Paymaster of the First Naval Battalion, and was recently assigned to duty on the New Hampshire. His firm manifested its patriotic interest in the part that the Naval Battalion is taking in the war by offering yesterday to equip the auxiliary cruiser Yankee with an ice-making plant. The estimated cost of this plant is $2,500. The offer was made through Capt. Miller of the Naval Reserves, but it is doubtful whether the offer of the bankers can be accepted, inasmuch as the cruiser Yankee has been ordered to join Commodore Watson's fleet without delay.

Scarcely a day passes that a collection for some war relief purpose is not taken up on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. A hundred or more dollars were raised yesterday in dollar subscriptions for the benefit of a sick soldiers' relief fund.

The brokers of the New York Cotton Exchange are raising as large a purse as possible with which to buy the "first bale of cotton," which was recently given by citizens of New Orleans to be sold for the benefit of the army hospital fund. This bale is now at the Army Building, in this city, and will probably be sold in the Cotton Exchange some day this week. The purse raised by the cotton brokers amounted to a little more than $250 yesterday. It is hoped to increase that amount largely.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

Many inquiries by relatives of soldiers and sailors have been made at the office of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association concerning the offer of the North American Trust Company of [illegible] Broadway to the families of soldiers [illegible] sailors in order to enable them to participate in the Government war loan free of [illegible]. The trust company agrees to advance the money for the bonds, to carry the bonds for a period of six months, and to sell them for the subscribers, if so desired, and to pay to the subscribers the profit of the transaction. No interest will be charged above the 3 per cent. which the bonds bear. The Protective Association has a list of 169 women and 63 men who wish work. They all have relatives in the army, and many are in need of something to do.

Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society.

The Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of Bronx held a largely attended meeting last evening in Suburban Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue. It was reported that since the last regular meeting of the society $214.40 had been received, making a total of about $300 in the treasury. Assistance is being given to one or two families in the Borough of the Bronx who have lost relatives in the present war. The society will make a shipment of clothing and food to the soldiers at the front next week. Col. James A. Goulden addressed the meeting. He urged that a committee be appointed to see that any members of the Seventy-first Regiment wounded be brought home at the earliest possible moment, and that the coöperation of the War Department be sought to this end.

Letters by the Thousands.

BABYLON, L. I., July 11.—Miss Nathalie Schenck, who started an endless chain of letters to aid the Red Cross Society, received about 10,000 letters to-day. She now desires to break the chain, as it is becoming unwieldy. Postmaster Dowden and his clerks cannot assort all the mail on time. The matter is assuming a very serious phase. Miss Schenck has raised over $2,600. Half of the amount has been forwarded and the rest is on deposit here.

LETTER FROM NICARAGUA.

Political Prisoners Released by the Government Under Obligations.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 14.—The Government of Nicaragua released on June 13 all but three of the several hundred natives of wealth and influence who had been confined for many months as political prisoners in the penitentiary and other prisons, on suspicion of not favoring the acts of the present rulers of Nicaragua.

Each one was brought under guard before the Inquisitor, a Government tribunal, and presented with a written obligation, in substance to thereafter not oppose in any manner the present Government of Nicaragua, and obligating themselves to severe fines, loss of property, and penal servitude if they were found to utter anything adverse to the administration.

All but three signed the obligation and were released. The three who refused to sign were remanded to confinement in the penitentiary. Here they are expected to supply themselves with food, medicine, and clothing, as the Government of Nicaragua does not feed or give medical attention or clothing to prisoners, at least not to political prisoners.

President Zelaya, it is reported, will soon remove the 1 cent (gold) per pound export duty on the low grade, imperfect grains of coffee that are separated by hand from the matured coffee of excellent quality grown in Nicaragua.

The delegates who have been appointed by the Governments of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to meet at Managua to-morrow to form a more perfect union between the States of the "Greater Republic of Central America," are expected to have an exciting time in the convention, and to adjourn without agreeing to a Constitution or formulating one that will be accepted by the Congress of each State. The opposition is very strong against permitting any one man or tribune to control the arms and ammunition accumulated by the three Governments interested. It is also evident that Salvador is opposed to permitting President Zelaya of Nicaragua to become one of the heads of the proposed organization, fearing that he might become too autocratic, and Salvador is not willing to bind herself to assist Nicaragua in the latter's serious controversy with Costa Rica. Salvador favors Costa Rica. If the Constitutional Convention fails to agree the result will be the breaking up of the "Greater Republic of Central America."

The financial situation in Nicaragua is very bad. No gold and but very little silver is in circulation. The paper money issued by the Government is almost the only medium of exchange, and is rated at 315 for 100 gold or sight exchange on New York City by the Bank of Nicaragua, while the bank quotes gold at a premium of 168 per cent. on silver or on the bank's paper issue.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

A Berlin Paper Fears America Wants the Islands.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Vossische Zeitung, foreseeing that after the annexation of Hawaii it is "possible that the United States may attempt to acquire the Samoan Islands also," says:

"America has practically no rights in Samoa, and Germany's voice must rank before America's in the future fate of the islands. Germany will, therefore, take care that her interests are protected in the final settlement."

DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

An Uprising Results in Butchery of Hundreds of Rebels.

LONDON, July 12.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says: "Disturbances continue on the West River. A Paklam Magistrate, who had offered a reward for the capture of a rebel chief, was himself captured by the chief. The latter drenched the Magistrate with kerosene and burned him, afterward butchering the Magistrate's family and flinging the corpses into the river.

"It is said that the corpses of 400 slaughtered rebels were seen floating past Wu-Chau-Fu."

MISSIONARIES WERE ATTACKED.

SHANGHAI, July 11.—A dispatch from Chung-Khing, dated July 8, says the Protestant and Catholic missions at Shuin-Ching-Fu have been attacked by rioters, adding that Yuen-Chong and adjacent cities are much disturbed. A French priest has been captured by brigands, and a ransom of 10,000 taels is demanded for his release. Several natives have been killed and much property has been destroyed. The situation is critical. The Consuls at Chung-Khing are on the alert. Chung-Khing is quiet.

Chung-Khing, or Shun-King, is a city in the province of Se-Chuen, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-Kiang, situated about 115 miles east of Ching-Too-Foo.

Divorce Suit in London.

LONDON, July 11.—In the divorce division of the High Court of Justice to-day the suit of the Hon. d'Arcy Lambton, a brother of the Earl of Durham, against his wife, formerly Miss Florence Ethel Sproule of New South Wales, developed the fact that one of the co-respondents is a Mexican named Pedro, who was a member of Buffalo Bill's show in 1892.

Poisonous Food in French Army.

PARIS, July 11.—In the Senate to-day, replying to an interpellation with reference to cases of poisoning in the army through eating canned goods, the Minister for War, M. Cavaignac, said the food partaken of was old and imported from America. The Minister added that he had given orders for a rigorous surveillance of the use of such foods in future.

Earthquake at Cape Haitien.

Advices received here yesterday afternoon declare that an earthquake was felt in Cape Haytien, Haiti, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The disturbance lasted 5 seconds, and was so severe as to have driven the inhabitants from their homes in terror. No news of extent of damage or loss of life, if any, has been received.

Young Man Drowned Off Tottenville.

Henry Collins, twenty-three years old, of 14 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was drowned off Tottenville, Richmond, yesterday while bathing in the bay. The young man was spending his vacation in Tottenville, and went out in a rowboat with a party of friends for a swim. Collins dived from the boat and failed to come to the surface. George Sleight of Tottenville, who was one of the party, recovered the body. Dr. Washington tried to revive Collins, but failed. He is supposed to have been taken with cramps. Collins was employed with the firm of Lawrence & Co., 24 Thomas Street, and lived with his brother, Dr. Martin L. Collins, at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street address.

JOSIAH J. WHITE IN COURT

Proceeds to Make It Interesting for Surrogate Abbott and Other Officials.

MUST GO BACK TO JAIL

The Order of Contempt Still in Force—The Prisoner Meets and Conquers Mr. Clarke, Who Washes His Hands of Him.

Fresh and smiling from his conquests over Sheriff Creamer and Warden Bergen, Josiah J. White, the interesting prisoner of Raymond Street Jail, strode into the Kings County Surrogate's office yesterday and looked about him for new officials to conquer. A black eye, the gift of his fellow-prisoner, Goerk, ornamented his countenance, but the other eye shone with defiance. As it momentarily lighted upon Surrogate Abbott in its sweep round the courtroom the Surrogate perceptibly quailed. For several long and exciting years Surrogate Abbott was Mr. White's especial game. It is only recently that the eccentric citizen of Columbia Heights has found time to turn aside from the pursuit of Surrogate Abbott and impart a tinge of pleasurable excitement to the Sheriff's existence. Judge Abbott knew by long and bitter experience how exceedingly interesting Mr. White could make it for a public official, and he quailed.

Behind him stood Sheriff Creamer and two Deputy Sheriffs. During the entire proceedings the Sheriff hardly dared to remove his eyes once from his slippery customer. There was in the eyes of the three watchers something of the haunted expression of three dogs who have watched a hole so long for an opossum that opossums fill the air and dance before their wearied brains.

Mr. White has been in jail since March under an order committing him for contempt of court in failing to turn over certain securities to Public Administrator Davenport as administrator of the estate of White's wife. He came to court yesterday on his answer to interrogatories concerning the estate, to show cause why he should not be punished for continued contempt.

Lawyers Come and Go—Speedily.

Mr. White has a new lawyer almost every time he appears in court, and nearly every prominent lawyer in Brooklyn has made at least one fleeting appearance in the capacity of his counsel. This time the firm of Scott & Tredwell, brand-new in the part, appeared and asked for an adjournment until Wednesday. White waited with a baleful gleam in his eye until the Surrogate had consented to adjourn the case, and then sprang to his feet and repudiated his counsel. The representative of Scott & Tredwell wilted and collapsed.

The Surrogate ordered that the case go on. Mr. White bounced up again and declared that he had been subpoenaed before the Grand Jury and would like an adjournment until 11 o'clock. The Surrogate, looking somewhat dazed, consented. Up sprang White again, declaring that the time was too short and he wanted a longer adjournment. The Surrogate dropped back in his chair, when Sheriff Creamer, looking apprehensively at White as if in fear of an explosion, timidly suggested that White had not been subpoenaed at all.

The Surrogate ordered that the matter go on, but a messenger came in from the Grand Jury requesting White's presence. The old millionaire went into the jury room to tell his story. A few minutes elapsed, in which men talked in whispers, and the courtroom wore an air of dread expectancy. Then the door of the jury room banged open, and Assistant District Attorney Clarke, he who met and conquered the Willis-Philips boodle ring, came running out, exclaiming:

"Go and get some other Assistant District Attorney to come here. I won't stay with that man another minute!"

Mr. White had met and routed a new official. District Attorney Marean looked down the line of his staff, apparently for volunteers, but only blanched faces met his eye. With a sigh the District Attorney went into the jury room himself, as Mr. Clarke sank into a chair and mopped his brow.

What happened to Mr. Marean was not learned, but White soon returned to the Surrogate's room. A new lawyer now appeared in the brief and unsteady rôle of White's counsel. It was John B. Sabine. Mr. White did not repudiate him, but the Surrogate did, when Sabine asked for an adjournment. The Surrogate wore an air which forcibly suggested that he never wanted to hear the word "adjournment" as long as he lived.

Mr. Davenport, for whom Mr. White has been gunning for many years, next made a wide circuit to keep out of his way, and took the witness stand. The Public Administrator testified to White's failure to turn over the securities in compliance with the Surrogate's order, and said that he had received but a small part of the estate and had spent over $3,000 in expenses. Mr. White's good eye gleamed at this in a way that boded no good for the witness. Taking the case into his own hands, he put Davenport through a severe cross-examination to show that he had not spent any money at all and had no vouchers, but the Administrator, nervously defiant, stuck to his story.

For His "Poor Little Boy's Sake."

Then Mr. White addressed the Surrogate. He appealed for a few days' liberty for his "poor little boy's sake," that he might give him a father's care. All eyes were turned on the boy, who is one of the prominent figures in this singular case. Although only fourteen years old he is larger than many men, being about 5 feet 7 inches in height and weighing probably 170 pounds. Although some of the long list of cases in which White has been involved have been brought on the boy's part he has stood firmly by his father, and refuses to believe that the old man's conduct of the estate has in any way been against his interests. The Sheriff believes that it was he who assisted his father to escape from the jail by smuggling to him a rope ladder and weapons.

Mr. White declared that he could not comply with the Surrogate's orders while a prisoner, and asked again and again, "What can I do?" The Surrogate finally replied: "I am not here to advise you. I am not your counsel, but am sitting here as a judicial officer."

Then the singular prisoner burst out in a frantic arraignment of his official enemies. Humanity, he said, was outraged by his treatment. He again demanded to know how he could comply with the Surrogate's orders, and the Surrogate again replied that he could not advise him. The old man sprang forward, shook his fist at the Surrogate, and shouted:

"You ought to!"

White Still Unruly.

Charles H. Otis, Counsel for the Public Administrator, summed up. White repeatedly interrupted him with, "That's false!" until the Surrogate warned him that if he interrupted him again he would be put out of the room. When Otis had finished, the Surrogate informed White that he had willfully disobeyed the order and must go back to jail.

The Surrogate left the bench and started to leave the room. Mr. White jumped up and ran after him. Several chairs and tables impeded his progress, and Surrogate Abbott succeeded in getting out of the room before the old man could reach him. Mr. White continued to beg the Surrogate to listen to him for his boy's sake, until Judge Abbott had gotten safely out of sight. Then Mr. White recovered his equanimity. His eyes swept round the room till they lighted on the reporters, who were waiting for the inevitable typewritten document. Striding up to them, Mr. White distributed copies of that part of his answer which he thought best showed his side of the case, made a short speech on his wrongs, and departed to Raymond Street Jail.

The New Steamer Onteora.

The Onteora has recently been added to the Catskill and New York Evening Line of steamers. It is a new boat and was constructed after the most modern plans. Its furnishings and fittings are elegant and tasteful. On her trial trip she made twenty miles an hour without being forced. She is commanded by the veteran Capt. Stead. The Onteora will leave the Christopher Street dock every Saturday at 1:30 P. M., arriving at Catskill about 8 P. M., in time for the evening mountain train. On other week days she will alternate with the steamer Kaaterskill, leaving New York at 6 P. M. Onteora was the Indian name for the Catskills.

THE LUSCIOUS WATERMELON.

Love for It Causes the Arrest of Stephen Small, a Negro—Theft and Mayhem Charged.

"Stephen Small!" called Magistrate Meade at the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon after disposing of a minor case, and a burly negro was pulled forward before the bar by a policeman. Then the Magistrate said to him, "You are charged with stealing watermelons and mayhem."

"I didn't steal no watermillions, yo' Honah. They fell and bruk themselves. An' I done stole no mayhem neither, Jedge. Dat feller Cohen doan sell no mayhem, an' dere was none on the dock," replied Steve.

"I did not say you stole any mayhem," said the Magistrate. "Mayhem means biting another man."

"I done dat in self defense, Jedge. He wanted to chaw off my head."

"Steve" Small, a homeless negro, has a bad reputation among the police, as a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow who lounges about Pier 29 North River, along with other negroes, watching for opportunities to get hold of watermelons. Steamers from the South unload their watermelons at this pier. One man throws the lucious fruit to a truckman, who arranges the melons in the vehicle. The work is done very rapidly, and the throwers and packers are very expert, but occasionally the thrower makes an error in his calculation, or the catcher misses a melon, which drops on the dock with a crash, and then there is a rush of darkies who hang around like vultures over a battlefield. The pieces of melon disappear instanter, and then the waiters wait again for another chance.

"Phil" Cohen was loading his truck with watermelons about noon yesterday. He was the catcher, and both he and the pitcher were remarkably expert, and never missed a melon. "Steve" Small waited until he was tired for a melon to drop, but the drop never came. Accordingly the moment Cohen's back was turned, "Steve" ran softly forward and rolled a couple of melons from the truck on to the dock. Both broke, and "Steve" seized half a melon and ran off. In a few seconds he returned for more, and Cohen caught him and demanded payment for both melons.

"Steve" refused payment, one reason being that he did not have any money. Thereupon the two men had a scuffle in which Cohen suffered rather severely. The upshot of it was that a policeman arrested "Steve," while Cohen was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital to have his wounds dressed.

Magistrate Meade did not believe "Steve's" plea that he had acted in self-defense, and held him in $1,500 bail.

FORECASTER DUNN RESIGNS.

But He Does So Under Protest—Had His Choice of Cleveland, Ohio, or the West Indies.

Because he received an order to go either to the West Indies or to take the station at Cleveland, Ohio, Local Forecaster Dunn of the Weather Bureau yesterday tendered his resignation to the Secretary of Agriculture. He hands in his letter of resignation under protest, taking the ground that Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has exceeded his authority in giving the order. Following is his letter:

Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of Weather Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to state in reply to your telegram of the 9th inst. giving me the choice of either going to the West Indies for an indefinite period or taking charge of the station at Cleveland, Ohio, that I have no desire to go to the West Indies for an indefinite period or for any length of time, as previously stated in my letter of the 1st inst. in reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you directed that I hold myself in readiness in a week or ten days for an indefinite period.

I question your right to order me from the United States. At other stations volunteers were called for for the West Indies, but to me you give a direct order to go to the West Indies or be relieved from the New York station, and, further, you say that the Secretary of Agriculture directs that the fact of this detail be not given out by me for publication.

Questioning your authority to order me out of the United States, or as an alternative a reduction from New York to the inferior station of Cleveland, I hereby tender my resignation as Local Forecast Official of the United States Weather Bureau, said resignation tendered under protest.

I desire that said resignation take effect at the earliest date possible.

(Signed) E. B. DUNN,
Local Forecast Official.

New York, July 11, 1898.

Mr. Dunn feels his position keenly. He says he is the victim of jealousy and persecution. Speaking of the matter last night he said:

"I don't propose to be imposed upon. In sending me out of the United States the chief of the bureau exceeds his authority. He simply wants to get me out of the desirable station of New York. His request that I keep the matter secret shows that he understands his position to be wrong."

Mr. Dunn will remain in charge of the station until his resignation is accepted and an official is sent here to take charge of the station.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Otis Harlan, who went abroad on a brief vacation with Charles Hoyt, Frank McKee, and "The Stranger of New York" Company, returned from England last Saturday to prepare himself for the coming season.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey, accompanied by some of his most intimate friends, journeyed out to "Pat" Gilmore's grave yesterday and out of respect to his long acquaintance placed over his grave a magnificent floral lyre.

By arrangement with Melville Stoltz, A. H. Chamberlyn has completed contracts for the appearance of Charmion in England and Continental Europe, covering a period of three years. She will be first seen at the Alhambra, London, on Aug. 1, continuing there for a season of sixteen weeks with the Continental capitals following consecutively.

Besides Sardou's "Robespierre" play, Sir Henry Irving will produce next season Shakespeare's "Richard II.," in which his portrayal of the vacillating monarch ought to be profoundly interesting. This character was acted by Macready, Charles Kean, Samuel Phelps, and Edwin Booth, but the play has never been popular. Irving will make of it a superb historical spectacle.

Louisa Moore, (Mrs. Cook,) who lately died in London, is well remembered in this country as "leading lady" at Wallack's in the same season that Charles Wyndham played principal rôles there. Miss Moore was then "youngish," blonde, and pretty, and her facility in making the tears come caused her to be good-humoredly dubbed by the theatrical scribblers "the weeper." In London she was the original actress of Blanche Haye in Robertson's "Ours," but Clement Scott says she will be best remembered, perhaps, in the history of the stage by her performance of the boy Josephs, in Charles Reade's "It Is Never Too Late to Mend." Miss Louisa Moore's last appearances in England were as Myrrha in Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus," on tour with Charles Calvert. She retired from the stage on her marriage with Mr. Cook, an accomplished scholar, well known in Paris, where they lived for many years. She was not related to Mary Moore, who for some years has played opposite rôles to Mr. Wyndham at the London Criterion, and is the widow of James G. Albery, author of "Two Roses."

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax groups illustrating contemporary history, the timely views of the cinematographe, and the orchestral concerts combine to make a most agreeable entertainment.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour" is given nightly in the big music hall, with all the original scenery and dresses. In the roof garden a variety performance is given, with the droll Rogers brothers to head the bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme of "continuous" vaudeville is kept up to the mark throughout the Summer. Papinta, the mirror dancer, is still in the bill, and her beautiful dances are always watched with delight.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—The instrumental concerts are, this season as much as they were last season, a sufficient attraction, without the help of "vaudeville" or spectacle, to entertain the crowds who frequent this resort. Cool and rainy nights Mr. Schmitt conducts the concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra in the large amphitheatre.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Darky songs and dances seem to be more popular than ever before. In Mr. Rice's programme this week Ernest Hogan introduces "The Origin of the Cakewalk," which is full of them, while Alice Atherton appears with her chorus of coons. Edwin French is a make-believe darky when he picks his banjo, and there are other reminders of negro minstrelsy in the bill, which also includes the dancing of Amorita, the mimicry and jugglery of Lafayette, and other favorite turns.

ADMIRAL AMMEN DEAD

Inventor of the Ram Katahdin Passes Away in the Navy Hospital at Washington.

WAS A CIVIL WAR VETERAN

He Had Seen Plenty of Active Service with the Union Navy—The Vessel He Designed Was Built at Bath, Me., in 1893.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Rear Admiral Ammen, one of the heroes of the civil war, died at the Navy Hospital here this morning, aged seventy-eight years. He was an Ohioan. At the reduction of Port Royal, in 1861, he held the forts until the army took possession.

The death of Admiral Ammen not only recalls the building of the United States ram Katahdin, according to his designs, five years ago, but a naval career of over forty years' duration, including a court-martial for murder and active service of the most serious kind, and a private life of considerable interest. The Admiral, who was a veteran of the civil war, had been on the retired list since 1878. His end was due to the general enfeeblement of age, and followed a period of ten months' treatment at the hospital. He had lived many years at Washington, and was well known there. Three unmarried daughters and two sons survive him.

Daniel Ammen was born in Brown County, Ohio, on May 15, 1820, his father being one of the prisoners of the West. One of Ammen's boyhood friends was young Grant, afterward the hero of Appomattox and President of the United States, whom the future Rear Admiral is said to have saved at one time from drowning. Daniel Ammen left his native town in 1836, receiving an appointment as midshipman in the United States Navy on July 7 of that year. His first service was in the Wilkes exploring expedition, in 1837-8, and this was followed a year later by service on the sloops Levant and Vandalia, in the West Indies, and on the sloop Preble, in 1840 and 1841, off the coast of Labrador and in the Mediterranean. In 1841 he returned to the United States on board the ship-of-the-line Ohio, and the following year passed his examination at the old Naval School, receiving on July 1, 1842, the warrant of Passed Midshipman.

Passed Midshipman Ammen was assigned to the storeship Lexington as navigator, serving with her in the Mediterranean in 1843 and 1844, and was navigator on the Vincennes, in the East India Squadron, in 1845-7. During the following two years he was connected with the Coast Survey, the naturally scientific bent of his mind being along this line. Several years of uneventful service followed.

Shortly after the outbreak of the civil war Lieut. Ammen was attached to the steam frigate Roanoke of the North Atlantic blockading squadron as Executive Officer. In the same year, 1861, he was given the command of the Seneca of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, which sailed from Hampton Roads on Oct. 29, 1861, with sealed orders, and accompanied by transports carrying 12,000 men. The squadron reached Port Royal, S. C., with the transports in a shattered condition. The landmarks of the harbor had been destroyed, and it was difficult to get the vessels over the bar.

The battle of Port Royal took place on Nov. 7, Forts Walker and Beauregard being the chief objects of attack. Upon the abandonment of the works on Hilton Head, Lieut. Ammen landed at Fort Walker with thirty armed men and hoisted the National flag.

Lieut. Ammen was engaged with the Seneca at Tybee Island in December, 1861, and commanded the forces entering on Jan. 1, 1862, in the attack on Port Royal Ferry.

On Feb. 21, 1863, he was promoted to Commander, and in March commanded the monitor Patapsco, in the attack of the South Atlantic blockading squadron on Fort McAllister, and on April 7 against Fort Sumter.

One of the most interesting episodes of his life occurred in May, 1864, when he had charge of a draft of 220 seamen on board of the California passenger steamer Ocean Queen, bound for Aspinwall, United States of Colombia. The men complained of their fare and accommodations and the lack of whisky, and finally mutinied. Kelly and Russell, two of them, rallied their comrades just before dark one evening and attacked the officers of the ship. Commander Ammen went below from the hurricane deck, ordered the men back, and shot Kelly dead on his refusing to go. Other shots were fired, some of the passengers who had learned of the mutineers' project, having volunteered to aid Commander Ammen. Russell was killed and the other mutineers dropped back. Commander Ammen then thanked those who refused to take part in the mutiny and was greeted with cheers. He then sent them down to their dinner and there was no more trouble.

Chief Justice Field of the Supreme Court was a passenger on the ship, and sworn statements were made before him. The soldiers were landed at Aspinwall and sent across the isthmus to the Cyane, then at Panama. Upon Commander Ammen's return to the United States, he asked for a court-martial and was tried for murder. He was acquitted, and commended by the court for doing his duty.

He was commissioned Commodore on April 1, 1872, and served as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in 1871. He was promoted to Rear Admiral on Dec. 11, 1877. On June 4, 1878, he was retired at his own request. He had charge of conducting a survey for a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific when he was Chief of the Navigation Bureau, and he earnestly endeavored to bring about the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, on the importance of which he laid much stress. Admiral Ammen had constructed on his own design a cask "balsa," or lifeboat, now at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and serving as a model for lifeboats for all our war vessels.

The achievement for which Admiral Ammen was most famous was his design of the twin screw steel ram Katahdin, now in our navy. The building of five marine rams on his design was recommended by a Naval Advisory Board in 1881, and the Katahdin was laid down ten years later at Bath, Me., where she was completed in 1893, taking her name from Mount Katahdin, the loftiest point in the State. This vessel, almost unique in the navy, is constructed with a view to withstanding a terrific shock in collision with the vessel she attacks.

Admiral Ammen was a friend of Gen. Grant until the death of the latter, and contributed his "Recollections of Grant" to The North American Review of October and November, 1885. He had published several works, including "The Atlantic Coast," (a volume in the series The Navy in the Civil War, which came out in 1883,) and an autobiographical story, "The Old Navy and the New." He was married twice.

VOLUNTEERS BENT ON LYNCHING

Excitement Caused at Miami, Fla., by a Conflict Between Texans and Negroes.

MIAMI, Fla., July 11.—A provost guard galloping through the streets like a whirlwind, officers on horseback charging into excited groups of soldiers, ordering their men to quarters, and none the less excited crowds of citizens and visitors speculating on how many were killed and wounded, were the conditions existing in Miami for several hours last night.

The excitement was produced by an armed conflict between a detachment of the Second Texas and a number of negroes. The trouble commenced a few minutes after 8 o'clock, when several shots were heard in a northeasterly direction from the city, and gave rise to the report that a soldier had been killed by a colored man. There were then over 3,000 troops in the city on leave, and immediately confusion reigned supreme. Half of the number were bent on summary revenge, and, heedless of the better discipline or cooler judgment of the remainder, 1,500 soldiers formed into a mob and hurried to the scene of the shooting intent on the destruction of any colored man they might find.

Major Stewart of the Texas regiment succeeded in quelling the riot by arresting nine colored citizens and a number of his own men. One of the negroes was wounded in the scrimmage. It was all caused by the Second Texas men raiding a watermelon stand.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edmund L. Pitts.

Ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts died at Medina yesterday. The deceased began his public career as a young man, and had seen considerable active service in the Republican Party. His terms in the State Senate and Assembly stretched, with intermissions, over a period of twenty years.

Edmund L. Pitts was born in Yates, Orleans County, N. Y., on May 23, 1839, and was educated at the public schools of the town and at the academy, where he prepared for college. He was unable, however, to complete his general education in the way he had planned, and, giving up the idea, he at once started the study of law. After gaining a legal education in the office of the late Judge Sanford E. Church of Albion, N. Y., he was admitted to the bar of this State in his twenty-first year, and immediately formed a partnership with Adna Brown. Since then his interest in politics had interfered somewhat with his professional work, but he had, nevertheless, won an enviable reputation at the bar of Western and Central New York, having been associated with many important cases.

Mr. Pitts began his public career when twenty-five years old, when he was sent to the Assembly for the first time. This was in 1864. He was re-elected for three successive terms, and in 1867 had the honor of being chosen Speaker of the Assembly. At this time Assemblyman Pitts acquired the reputation of being one of the best parliamentarians in the State, a reputation which he never lost. It was this ability perhaps which led to his being mentioned for Chairman of various Republican State conventions. In 1881 Gov. Cornell's friends ran him for Chairman of the Saratoga Convention, and two years later he was the candidate of the Blaine men for Chairman of the convention held at Utica. In each instance, although his ability was acknowledged, he was defeated by political moves.

Upon concluding his term of service in the Assembly Mr. Pitts resumed the practice of law, but was recalled to public life in 1873, when President Grant appointed him Assessor of Internal Revenue, an office which he held for four years. In 1880, when his residence was at Medina, he was elected to the State Senate, virtually without opposition. When Conkling and Platt resigned from the United States Senate, Mr. Pitts stood firm in the subsequent turmoil as an opponent to the policy of returning them to their seats. In the session of 1882-3, shortly before he left the Senate, he was the parliamentary mainstay of the Republican minority, the leader being the late Senator Dennis McCarthy. Mr. Pitts ardently advocated the civil service reform bill of that session, his speech on the subject awakening widespread attention. Mr. Pitts served two terms at this stretch of service.

In 1886 he again went to the Senate, having been elected by a majority of 3,500, and upon the coming together of the body was unanimously chosen its President pro tempore. He served one term. He was noted as a debater of rare ability, with the power to present his argument in a coherent, cogent form, and with a manner the earnestness of which carried conviction. His oratorical gifts were also considerable. As a leader he was determined and aggressive, though free from rashness. His personality was a genial one. In the Legislature his influence was uniformly on the side of healthful laws.

Anthony Yeoman.

Anthony Yeoman, who for forty-five years had been connected with the New York Post Office in one capacity or another, died Sunday at his residence, 324 West Fifty-first Street.

Mr. Yeoman entered the Government service as a clerk under Postmaster Fowler during President Pierce's Administration, and had served under the successive Postmasters. He rose to be Superintendent of Outgoing Mails, and it was under him that the great development of that department was begun and maintained.

During Gen. James's term as Postmaster Mr. Yeoman was his confidential assistant and in that capacity distinguished himself by tracing and bringing to arrest the perpetrators of many notable mail robberies. Among them was the solution of the mystery as to the method of certain heavy robberies of the mails between Philadelphia and the Eastern States. The Post Office Department's special agents declared these robberies were worked in the New York office. Mr. Yeoman did not agree with them. He set himself to work on the case, and found out they were being done between Jersey City and the New York office. He finally located and arrested the criminals.

Mr. Yeoman was sixty-six years old and a native of this city. For seven months his health had been steadily failing, and his death on Sunday was not unexpected. He was well known in Masonic circles, and was at one time Deputy Grand Master in this State.

The funeral services will be held to-night at the house. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Four daughters and one son survive him.

Omar D. Conger.

Ex-Senator Conger of Michigan died at Ocean City, Md., yesterday afternoon.

Omar D. Conger was born in 1818 at Cooperstown, N. Y., but at the age of six years removed with his father, the Rev. E. Conger, to Huron County, Ohio. He pursued his academic studies at Huron Institute, Milan, Ohio, and was graduated in 1842 at Western Reserve College. He evinced a pronounced ability for geological research, and was employed by the Geological Survey and mineral explorations of the Lake Superior copper and iron regions in 1845, 1846, and 1847, and in 1848 engaged in the practice of law at Port Huron, Mich. In 1850 he was elected Judge of the St. Clair County Court and Senator in the Michigan Legislature for three biennial terms, beginning in 1855. He was elected in 1866 a member of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan, having been a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1864. He was elected successively to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses from the Seventh District of his State. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed the Hon. Henry P. Baldwin, and took his seat March 4, 1881. He was succeeded in the Senate by Francis B. Stockbridge March 4, 1887, and has since lived in Washington.

Ferdinand Kahn.

Ferdinand Kahn of Kahn & Guerin, 724 Broadway, died yesterday morning at his residence, 221 East Sixtieth Street. Mr. Kahn was New York's pioneer maker of artificial leaves and flowers. He was a Parisian by birth, in which city he served his apprenticeship to the art. In the early fifties Cyrille Guerin and himself, both mere lads at the time, came to this city and established at 92 Prince Street a business of making artificial flowers and leaves for millinery purposes. For thirty-eight years the firm continued to occupy its original stand, and it became a landmark of the neighborhood. Two years ago the partners removed their establishment to 724 Broadway, and Mr. Kahn continued to take an active part in the management of its affairs until he was taken ill, two months ago.

Mr. Kahn was fifty-three years old. His widow and three children survive him. He was prominently identified with a number of secret orders and societies, being a member of the Union Lodge, King Solomon's Lodge, (Masonic,) and others, and also a member of the Progress Club. Delegations from these organizations will attend his funeral. The services will be held to-morrow at 10 o'clock at the house. Burial will be in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Gen. David W. Wardrop.

Gen. David W. Wardrop, Department Commander of the Union Veteran Union of Massachusetts, died yesterday at Boston. About two weeks ago Gen. Wardrop suffered a shock at the Custom House and was removed to his home. Gen. Wardrop was born in Philadelphia in 1824 of Scotch parentage. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted as Colonel of the Third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, April 16, 1861. He was mustered out July 22, 1861. On Aug. 21, 1861, he again entered the service as Colonel of the Ninety-ninth New York Infantry, Naval Brigade, and was finally mustered out of the United States service Jan. 17, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, having served as Military Governor of Roanoke Island, N. C.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. WILLIAM LEWIS CARPENTER of Company B of the Ninth Infantry, Watertown, N. Y., died at Madison Barracks yesterday, aged fifty-four years. He was ill for a long time, and was unable to go to Tampa with the regiment April 19. His remains will be taken to Washington to-morrow.

CHARLES FORSYTH of Elizabeth, N. J., died at his home yesterday morning, at the age of seventy-six years. He was once Chief Engineer of the Elizabeth Fire Department. For many years he was Receiver of Taxes for Elizabeth. He was also engaged in the drain and sewer pipe business, and formerly had a large plant in that town. When the Pennsylvania Railroad Company wanted land for its fourth track it purchased Mr. Forsyth's factory. He then retired from business. Mr. Forsyth leaves two daughters, Miss Alice Forsyth and Mrs. Edward Hemphill. He was a Democrat, and for many years was leader of his party in Elizabeth.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN HAYES.

A One-Time Prominent Physician of Harlem Found Dead in His Bed.

Dr. John Hayes, at one time a prominent and wealthy physician of Harlem, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon at his residence at 309 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. Of late years he had lost his practice, while his fortune, which was at one time estimated at half a million dollars, had gradually slipped away from him. About two months ago his wife went away on a visit to her relatives, and since then he had been very despondent. He came home at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went to his room, telling his sister, who kept house for him, that he was going to sleep. She went to the room to call him for dinner at 5:30 o'clock, and found him lying dead on his bed. A vial which had contained morphine tablets was found on the floor beside the bed. An ambulance was quickly summoned from the Harlem Hospital, but when it arrived the surgeon said Hayes had been dead an hour.

Trolley-Car Collision.

A trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad yesterday morning collided with a farm wagon driven by Henry Clamm of Hempstead. The accident happened on Myrtle Avenue, near Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill. Henry Missick, motorman, aged thirty-five, of 198 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from the car by the force of the collision and sustained concussion of the brain. After being attended by Dr. Fisk he was removed to his home in an ambulance.

Small Fire in the Produce Exchange.

Fire burned away a window on the New Street corner of the library on the second floor of the Produce Exchange at midnight last night, doing about $500 damage. The library of the Maritime Exchange, which is in that room, was unharmed.

Steamer and Pier Injured.

By the failure of the engineer to promptly obey the pilot's signal, the Portuguese steamer Viga yesterday poked her nose into the Atlantic docks. The pier was damaged to the extent of $4,000, and the vessel had her bow plates stove.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

CLARK.—Lost at sea on steamship Bourgogne, July 4, Walter Vallotton, son of Joshua A. Clark; also, Cornelia Demarest, his wife, daughter of James Demarest, all of Hackensack, N. J.

KAHN.—On Monday, July 11, Ferdinand Kahn, beloved husband of Clementine Kahn, in the 53d year of his age.
Funeral on Wednesday, July 13, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also the members of the King Solomon Lodge, Union Lodge, Progress Club, Mendelsohn Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHENCK.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 10, at his residence, 162 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., N. Pendleton Schenck, eldest son of the late Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.
Funeral from St. Ann's Church, Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 13, at 2:30 P. M.

WHEELER.—Isabella Sloan, wife of Samuel G. Wheeler, on Monday, July 11.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 11.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
AMES, Clara, 224 W. 32d St	19	9
ARMSTRONG, Isaac, N. Y. Hospital	37	9
BUTLER, Sanford, 151 E. 29th St	57	9
BENNIS, Fanny, 105 Essex St	1	11
BILLINGS, Richard M., 109 E. 31st St.	50	7
BOHLE, Margaretha, 321 E. 79th St	56	10
BRUEUN, Sigmund, on board yacht	40	8
BENNETT, Annie, St. Joseph's Hosp.	24	9
CORBERT, Thomas, 422 W. 17th St	2	9
COLLINS, Jeremiah, 306 E. Broadway	36	9
COLLINS, Margaret, 611 2d Av	1	9
COLLINS, Theresa, 147 Hudson St	65	9
CASSIDY, Ettie, St. Joseph's Hosp	24	9
DI TORIO, Nicola, 26 2d Av	1	10
DOBOVOLUY, Annie, 333 E. 54th St	64	9
DIETRICH, Carl, 129 E. Houston St	64	8
DAUSENBACH, John, Alms House	84	8
DITJAN, Catharine, 92 Washington St	41	10
DE ANGELO, Santa, 264 Elizabeth St	1	11
DAWES, Vivian A., 223 W. 41st St	2	11
DOOLEY, John C., Seton Hospital	57	8
FITZGERALD, Philip, 303 E. 27th St.	70	9
FLODEL, Esther, 136 Ridge St	23	10
FRANCESCO, Giordano, 13 Elizabeth.	32	8
FARRELL, Charles, 184 Park Row	48	10
GRAF, Caroline, 431 8th Av	62	10
GLOOR, Barabara, 406 E. 9th St	56	9
GILLIGAN, Mary, 543 E. 15th St	3	9
GALLAGHER, Mary A., 234 E. 74th.	1	9
GRAY, Mary E., 1,637 Madison Av	3	10
GORMAN, Patrick, 364 W. 117th St	52	10
HEANEY, Sarah, 5 W. 20th St	74	10
HOLMES, John, 601 W. 30th St	47	9
HOWLAND, Jennie K., 309 W. 134th.	52	11
HENDERSON, M., Home for Incur	68	9
JARVIS, Rose, Seton Hospital	29	9
KIERNAN, James J., 219 Bowery	58	9
KRASELNICK, Morris, 206 E. B'way	36	11
KINDGEN, H. M., 2,043 Valentine Av.	25	9
LACY, Mary, 1,180 5th Av	1	11
LYNCH, Benjamin W., 446 E. 122d	26	9
LEIBOVITZ, Louis, 58 Goerck St	24	11
LYDEN, William, William's Bridge	9	9
MEHMEL, Elizabeth, 333 E. 86th St	19	10
MEEHAN, E. M., 1,635 Lexington Av.	1	9
MORRIS, Blanche A., 390 7th Av	21	4
McINTYRE, William, 316 E. 59th St	62	9
McGINTY, Susan, 856 2d Av	3	9
NATHAN, Sophia, 304 E. 5th St	65	11
NEW, Henry J., 128 W. 64th St	21	9
O'DONNELL, Loretta J., 120 5th Av.	23	10
PERRIA, Vincent R., 353 E. 74th St	24	11
PARASINI, Michael, Fordham	27	8
PERKOWSKI, S., St. Joseph's Hosp	27	8
QUINN, Edward, 555 Morris Av	2	8
ROGERS, Abiathar, 345 W. 18th St	68	9
RUSSELL, Edward, 237 E. 125th St	1	10
RABUNDO, Domenica, 343 E. 115th	68	11
ROSS, Charles F., 571 3d Av	74	10
REID, Henry, Gouverneur Hospital	44	9
RIORDAN, Mary, 336 E. 117th St	36	9
RODRIGUEZ, Mary, Riverside Hosp	2	9
SIMON, Moses, 102 Bayard St	87	10
SHERIDAN, Cornelius, 119 W. 60th.	59	9
SHERIDAN, Richard T., 104 E. 98th.	2	10
SULLIVAN, Margaret, 225 W. 62d St.	58	9
SAIER, Louis, 344 W. 48th St	32	11
STEINLANG, Joseph, 22 Ludlow St	34	11
SMITH, Jennie, 26 E. 54th St	22	8
SYOYPANICK, A., William's Bridge.	5	9
SQUIER, Nancy, 71 E. 87th St	76	9
TRIPOLI, Domenico, 314 E. 115th St.	1	11
VENA, Eligio, 211 Mott St	24	10
WRIGHT, Ann E., Coney Island	62	11
WOLF, Charles, 117 1st Av	40	5
WESTERFIELD Isaac, Woodlawn	56	8
ZOROCHOVITZ, Lena, 55 Columbia St.	2	10
ZOLLER, Frank, 211 Avenue C	36	10

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ANDERSON, E., Memorial Hospital	1	8
BLOOM, Mary, 314 Prospect Av	57	9
CARLESON, Carl, 622 Classon Av	1	10
CASSIDY, Margaret, 650 Wythe Av	35	10
CASEY, Joseph, 230 Degraw St	23	10
DALY, Marcella, 341 Hamilton Av	1	7
EVANS, William, 115 Atlantic Av	1	10
EDWARDS, Samuel, 127 N. Oxford St.	19	9
FUCHS, Andrew, St. Cath. Hospital	55	8
FRIEDLEIN, Wilford, 243 Stockholm.	1	9
GATLIN, Mary, K. C. Almshouse	1	8
GIBSON, Jasper, 99 Monroe St	3	11
GOEBEL, Lillian, 312 20th St	2	6
HORTON, Joseph, 372 Grand St	1	10
HOERLEIN, Cecilia, 806 Myrtle Av	1	9
KOPP, William, 4 Montrose Av	2	10
KOSTER, Henrietta, 48 Monitor St	1	9
KELLEHER, Mary, 172 Union St	50	9
KEMPF, Frederick, 21 Ewen St	66	8
KOHESICH, George, Homeop. Hosp	5	10
LEDERER, Joseph, 451 Graham Av	63	10
MORRIS, Mary, 32 Pulaski St	76	9
MONAGHAN, Ralph, 154 Hoyt St	1	10
MATTHEWS, Ella, 218 Berry St	27	10
MYERS, Maggie, L. I. State Hosp	45	9
MITCHELL, Louis, St. Cath. Hosp	45	9
McGOWAN, Walter, 162 Luquer St	2	10
McGINLEY, Thomas, 107 Classon Av.	1	10
McCULLIN, Mary, 465 6th Av	28	9
NEVINS, F., 1,675 St. Mark's Av	1	9
NELSON, Frederick, 419 5th Av	1	10
O'CONNELL, Johanna, 134 3d Place	30	9
O'ROURKE, Michael, 683 6th Av	1	10
PFANMELLER, C., 70 Throop Av	56	8
RODOHAN, John, St. Peter's Hosp	33	9
RAFTER, Henry, Bay 11th St. and Benson Av	68	10
SCHNEIDER, Isabel, 222 Franklin St.	1	10
SPARKS, Clarissa, 171 Division Av	1	9
SIETZ, Aloysus, St. Cath. Hosp	70	10
TRAPP, Charles, 83 Bartlett St	1	10
VEAL, Annie, 238 8th St	1	9
VOGES, John, 234 Greene Av	54	8
WIEDER, Harold, 331 Sackett St	8	9
WACKEMAN, Philip, 340 Maujer St.	62	9
WISNELL, Gladys, 227 Halsey St	8	10
ZUELCH, Conrad, St. Cath. Hosp	24	9

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,000,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices:
202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
220 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Redemption Notice No. 3.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that forty-one (41) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

45	287	513	682	888	1043
86	294	542	700	900	1056
144	334	549	702	962	1065
177	364	551	756	980	1071
186	371	566	761	991	1117
188	435	639	810	1009	1188
273	445	664	887	1039	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-one bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1898, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1898, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

American Steel and Wire Co.
Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill., July 7th, 1898.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock has this day been declared, payable August 1st. Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed from July 15th till the morning of August 2d, transfer books for Common Stock remaining open.

F. E. PATTERSON, Asst. Secy.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, July 6th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, July 15th, til. the morning of Friday, July 22d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

NINETY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, July 6, 1898.

A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.

F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Tex., June 18th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company July 20th, 1898.

Transfer books will close 30th inst., and reopen July 21st prox.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The D. M. Koehler & Son Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of "The D. M. Koehler & Son Company" will be held at the principal office, No. 112 Broad Street, New York City, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting.

SAM'L M. MARKS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, JULIUS OTTENHEIMER, special partner in the limited partnership of HELLER & KAUFMANN, composed of SAMUEL HELLER and MAX KAUFMANN, as general partners, and JULIUS OTTENHEIMER, as special partner, has died on the 29th day of April, 1898, the undersigned, surviving partners of said limited partnership, have elected, in accordance with the provisions of the partnership articles, to terminate the said limited partnership.

—Dated June 16, 1898.

(Signed.) MAX KAUFMANN.
(Signed.) SAM HELLER.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Stocks showed considerable strength yesterday, many issues scoring substantial gains. The market was more active than heretofore, total transactions aggregating about 300,000 shares. Throughout the day there was buying of good character—of better character, in fact, than has recently been in evidence.

⁂

Conspicuous among the purchasers were interests which for some time past have held aloof from the market because of the war and its attendant uncertainties. In such quarters was indicated a new disposition to act—a new disposition to place faith in actual conditions and to relegate the war to the rear as a factor of lasting importance. Undoubtedly the peace rumors are having much effect upon Wall Street sentiment.

⁂

Thus, although news of the actual fall of Santiago is lacking, there is developing among investment interests a feeling that complete success for the American arms is not only assured but practically at hand. And these investors are turning from Cuban dispatches to considerations of the real elements of the situation—cheap money, material prosperity, and the promise of continued industrial progress.

⁂

The cheapness of money is coming more and more to be an influence of prime importance. Not only does it permit of the carrying out of the plans of the larger interests, but it is bringing forward as a powerful bull factor the Wall Street commission broker, who now is able to assure himself of funds for long periods at 3 per cent. Only a short time ago commission house clients were being advised to delay their buying operations because of the state of the money market. Advice of that sort is no longer given; on the contrary, the outsider is being urged to enter the market.

⁂

Government bonds were very dull. The 5s closed ¼ and ⅜ lower on the bid price, respectively, for the registered and coupon. There were no sales.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil	¾	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	¾	National Lead	½
Am. Sug. Refs.	¾	National Linseed Oil	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. & Northwest	¾	Pennsylvania R. R.	¾
Illinois Central	1½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	1⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Manhattan Con.	1⅞	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	⅞
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾	West Chi. Street	1⅝
Missouri Pacific	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅛
Colorado Mid. pf.	1	Oregon Short Line	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Pullman Car	1
General Electric	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	½		
N. Y. Central	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Chi., B. & Nor. 5s	3⅝	Pittsburg & West. 4s	2
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s	1¼	St. L. Southwest. 2d	1½
Detroit Gas 5s	2½	Texas Pacific 2d	1⅛
K. C., P. & G. 1st	2¾	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Kansas City & Pacific 1st.....1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent.; closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $83,946,446; balance, $6,940,810; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $71,487.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 113¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 55⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 123½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 103⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 13⅞, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60⅝. Atchison sold at 13¾, Canadian Pacific at 85⅝, Erie first preferred at 37, and Reading at 9½. British consols were steady, at 111 9-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account.

Bar gold quoted in London at 77s 10d and American eagles at 76s 5d. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 620,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 480,000 marks, other securities decreased 69,080,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 63,840,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.60, in Lisbon at 79.50, and in Rome at 107.27. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 25c and exchange on London was 25f 21½c.

LOUISVILLE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Louisville and Nashville's preliminary annual statement for the year ended June 30 was published yesterday. The report makes a most favorable showing. Gross earnings show an increase of $1,600,000 and net earnings an increase of nearly $600,000. After the deduction of fixed charges there is estimated a surplus of $1,621,000, an increase of $642,000 over the previous year. The report shows that a large amount of money has been spent upon improvements, and Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors, was yesterday quoted as saying that now that these necessary betterments have been made, confidence can be entertained that all net earnings applicable to dividends will go to stockholders.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Despite persistent sales by bearish professionals, Brooklyn Rapid Transit holds up above 55, showing noteworthy resistance to the attacks. Insiders continue most enthusiastic over the steadily increasing earnings of the property. It was said yesterday that the management of the road has just made a contract whereby next year's expenses are to be materially reduced. Coal for which the company during the past year has paid $2.25 a ton is to be obtained next year at $1.60.

MANHATTAN'S ADVANCE.

Manhattan Elevated developed new strength yesterday afternoon and ran up close to 108. In explanation of the stock's buoyancy there were vague hints of good news shortly to be made public. The Manhattan short interest, which has been growing larger and larger recently, seems to have become decidedly unwieldy. In many quarters there was nervousness shown by the bears on the stock. For some days past it has been evident that there has been going on a quiet accumulation of Manhattan, and this began to make itself felt yesterday.

PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT GLAD.

"Northwest people would be glad if some one would show them how to kill the stories" about the proposed merger of Omaha with Northwest.

So ran a Wall Street news agency bulletin yesterday, apropos of an item in the financial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One good way might be to "kill" the facts. Those facts are that what amounts practically to a consolidation plan has already been decided upon. The feature unsettled is as to when the merger shall take effect or be officially announced.

Those "Northwest people" chiefly anxious to "kill the stories" are speculators short of the market. And the same people still refuse to approve or even to recognize the New York Central-Lake Shore consolidation. It isn't their business ever to be "glad."

AS TO ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Illinois Central sold yesterday at 111¼ and closed at 111, with a net gain of 1½ points. This is the highest point touched by the stock since January, 1890, when it sold at 120. It was then a 6 per cent. stock. Last year, however, the stock sold up above 110.

Nearly 11,000 shares of Illinois Central were traded in yesterday, and it was estimated that one-half of this stock was bought for the account of Europe, where very confident expectations exist that the Illinois Central dividend rate is to be largely increased. These anticipations are not confined to Europe alone, for in New York it is believed in many quarters that the stock is to be made at least a 7 per cent. dividend payer. And on the Stock Exchange there are reports that a substantial extra cash dividend is to be declared for the present fiscal year. Announcement of this is expected at the coming annual meeting of the stockholders.

Semi-official estimates have it that as a 7 or 8 per cent. stock (showing earnings of 11 per cent.) Illinois Central should rise above 150.

⁂

Wall Street paid much attention to the review of the development and financial history of the Illinois Central property published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Financial Supplement. Some interests who are evidently bearing the stock and are apparently more interested in its market quotation than in an actual statement of facts, point out that THE TIMES, in estimating for Illinois Central's present fiscal year a surplus available for dividends of $3,218,068, calculated upon fixed charges the same as last year, although the road is now reporting net earnings on nearly 700 miles more than a year ago.

It was distinctly stated in the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the calculation was made upon this basis. But, regarding the probable increase in fixed charges because of the road's recent extensions, it must be remembered that these are to a greater or lesser extent offset by the refunding of old bond issues carrying a high rate of interest at about one-half of the old rate. For instance, the old Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans 7 per cent. bonds have been refunded into a 3½ per cent. issue, and the Springfield Division 6s have been treated in the same way. Savings such as these have reduced fixed charges.

VANDERBILTS IN THE LEAD.

The Vanderbilt stocks were leaders of the market again yesterday. All of the group made advances and all were conspicuous and active. Wall Street has dismissed the idea that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has gone abroad merely to enjoy recreation. The fact that immediately following his departure from New York announcements were made of great economies in New York Central expenses suggested plainly how closely he is devoting himself to business. Incidentally, it is said that a single saving of $200,000 a year has been effected by the consolidation of the legal departments of the New York Central and Lake Shore properties. A New York Central insider says:

"Something very much bigger than any one in Wall Street expects is impending in New York Central affairs—something that will greatly affect practically all of the Vanderbilt properties."

A WALL STREET COMPACT.

Yesterday the heaviest trading was in Atchison preferred. Over 43,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and for the first time in a long while it was the leader of the market. It gained 1 point, selling up above 35. Atchison preferred is one stock upon which London interests of importance are extremely bullish. They are quoted in New York as believing that Atchison is to sell up with the other big Granger properties. Because of the recent troubles of the Atchison property this is not the generally accepted view in Wall Street, but recently there has been good buying of the stock for domestic as well as foreign interests.

It is said that four prominent New York capitalists have recently accumulated 30,000 shares of Atchison preferred, which they have placed in a loan with one of the big trust companies for a year. And, according to the report, these four have entered into a compact agreeing not to sell the stock within the year unless it shall have doubled in market value.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the first week of July were given out after the close of the market yesterday. They amount to $588,418, a decrease of $35,443 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. These earnings are $24,600 below those of the first week of July, 1896, but $76,000 greater than those of that week of 1895.

ONE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas's decreased earnings reflect one of the few adverse effects of the war. There has been a natural interruption of Gulf trade, and the roads handling that business suffer in consequence. But with the improving peace prospects friends of these properties feel confident that there is soon to be a resumption of that traffic, and consequently better showings made by the roads.

ANTHRACITE SHARES FIRM.

The anthracite coal shares, regarding which so much bearish talk is to be heard, all showed firmness yesterday, although there was again persistent selling of them. There were intimations that the anthracite coal interests are again getting into closer relationships. Much talk goes the rounds regarding the cuts in price schedules.

KLONDIKE BULLISHNESS.

Friends of the Klondike properties continue confident of the future of their securities. Reports regarding the outlook in the Northwest are all exceedingly encouraging and Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests look forward to big business throughout the rest of the year.

WEST CHICAGO STREET.

West Chicago Street Railway was one of the features of yesterday's market, advancing from 93¼ to 95½. Reports from Chicago of favorable developments in the company's affairs were quoted as reasons for the stock's strength, but the buying seemed to come chiefly from one source and seemed to be for investment purposes. West Chicago, as a street railway property and a 8 per cent. dividend payer, is looked upon very favorably in investment quarters, although there is no manipulation of the stock's quotation.

BOND MARKET ACTIVITY.

New activity was shown in many quarters of the bond market yesterday. It was the most active day since February 8. Notably strong were Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf 5s which, after opening at 65¼, sold up above 67. There were large transactions in the bonds. Atchison securities, Texas seconds, Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s, St. Louis Southwestern second incomes and Union Pacific 4s were the other features of the bond market.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Increase of $641,962 in Louisville and Nashville's surplus for the fiscal year ended June 30.

Government report on cotton showing average general condition on July 1 as 91.2 per cent., against 89 per cent. last month and 86 per cent. last year.

Increase of 5,092 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 10,205 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of Colorado Midland's securities, New York Central 3½s, and additional issues of Northern Pacific prior 4s and Southern Pacific Consolidated 5s.

Reduction in passenger rates ordered by State Railroad Commissioners of Florida on eight largest roads in the State to a maximum of 3 cents per mile.

Placing in the market for sale of all the real estate secured by the Wisconsin Central for right of way purposes into Milwaukee.

Increase of $985,400 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in July showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$792
Iowa Central	1,081
K. C., Pittsburg and Gulf	10,877
Toledo and Ohio Central	5,252
Wheeling and Lake Erie	9,035

⁂

The following showed decreases:

International and Great Northern	$3,092
Lake Erie and Western	3,579
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	14,396
St. Paul	35,443

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	210	212
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn L., common, when issued	25½	26½
Brooklyn El., pref., when issued	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	9½	10½
Kings County Inc	10	13
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102½	105
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	41¾
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Car 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	32	32½
Amsterdam preferred	76¾	77¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102⅝	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	25½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	94¼	95
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	108¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas preferred	153	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	89
Western Gas	89	89¾
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	36	38
Barney & Smith common	18	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	50	50½
Glucose pf.	103⅝	104½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	38	39¾
International Paper pref., ex div.	85	87
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	438	439
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	41
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel.	103	104½
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	New York	230
Central National	160	New York County	300
Chatham	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	200	Park	290
Continental	125	Phenix	90
Garfield National	950	Seaboard National	175
German American	112	State of New York	101
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Manhattan	300		

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Small Hopes sold at 1.05.

On the Mining Exchange, 600 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002, 10,000 Justine at .03, buyer 30, 700 Lagonda at 24@24½, 100 Rocky Mountain at .08, and 48,000 Sentinel at .006½@.007.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Horn Silver	1.20
Belcher	.05	Kingston & P. Iron	.15
Best & Belcher	.18	Leadville	.08
Breece	.45	Little Chief	.15
Brunswick	.10	Mexican	.15
Chollar	.08	Ophir	.15
Chrysolite	.08	Phoenix Gold	.11
Com. Tunnel Co.	.08	Potosi	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.18	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.50	Sierra Nevada	.48
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.09	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.45	Yellow Jacket	.12

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	2.50
American Coal	1.20	Ophir	.12
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.10	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.35	Potosi	.02
Brunswick, Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Chollar	.12	Sierra Nevada	.40
Crown Point	.04	Standard	1.60
Chrysolite	.10	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va., ass't paid	.40	Union Con.	.10
		Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.08
Com. T. Co. scrip	.08	Argentum Juanita	.20
Catalpa	.06	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.30	Anaconda	.36
Eureka Con.	.10	Crip. Creek Con.	.08
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Crip. Creek	.03
Gould & Curry	.07	Gold & Globe	.02
Hale & Norcross	.35	Golden Fleece	.20
Homestake	45.00	Isabella	.24
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.19
Iron Silver	.73	Mount Rosa	.11
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Pharmacist	.05
La Crosse	.14	Portland	1.10
Leadville, Con.	.10	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.20	Union	.14
Mexican	.05	Work	.04
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001¾	Elkton	.91
Havara	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.24½	Isabella	.25
Rocky Mountain	.08	Jefferson	.05¾
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Justine	.02⅞
Yukon	.10	Lillie	.85
Alamo	.02¾	Mollie Gibson	.20a
Anaconda	.42	Mount Rosa	.12
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Portland	1.15
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¾	Sentinel	.006½
Cannon Ball	.008¾	Union	.15½
Copper Rock	.002	Work M. & M. Co.	.08

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
1st week July	$23,196	$22,404	$22,968
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
4th week June	$22,125	$18,196	$20,479
C., C., C. & ST LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
4th week June	$378,074	$343,883	$360,802
Month	1,165,355	1,117,622	1,170,981
Fiscal year	14,276,233	13,117,110	13,704,583
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week July	$42,749	$45,842	$54,022
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
1st week July	$30,418	$29,337	
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	644	389
1st week July	$52,862	$38,985	$17,522
From Jan. 1	1,608,467	922,891	325,697
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week July	$53,099	$56,679	$66,100
From Jan. 1	1,698,938	1,687,776	1,762,923
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
1st week July	$131,711	$146,107	$165,973
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
1st week July	588,418	623,862	612,702
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
1st week July	$29,921	$24,669	$39,424
From Jan. 1	895,685	843,723	907,730
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week July	$30,628	$21,593	$31,520

CHI., IND. & LOUIS. for May—	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$274,452	$260,840	$13,612
Exp. and taxes	193,705	168,905	24,799
Net earnings	80,746	91,934	*11,187
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,043,150	2,621,682	421,467
Exp. and taxes	2,162,358	1,861,625	300,728
Net earnings	880,796	760,057	120,739

*Decrease.

LOUIS. & NASH. for the year ended June 30—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	21,966,292	20,872,307	20,390,711
Op. expenses	14,862,778	13,849,218	13,505,206
Net earnings	7,103,514	6,523,089	6,885,505
Prop. exp. to gross	67¾	68	66¼
Other income	590,776	427,063	434,375
Total	7,694,290	6,950,152	7,319,878
Charges	6,073,147	5,970,972	5,942,374
Surplus	1,621,143	979,180	1,377,504
MEXICAN NORTHERN for May—			
Gross earnings	44,351	48,715	60,749
Op. expenses	19,794	21,081	25,239
Net earnings	24,557	27,634	35,710
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for May—			
Gross earnings	391,611	354,718	391,563
Op. expenses	276,532	259,333	264,448
Net earnings	121,079	95,385	127,115
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,515,004	1,490,552	1,548,675
Net earnings	357,861	383,112	390,389

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Andes	.08	
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.13	.12
Bullion	.02	
Caledonia	.15	.15
Challenge	.09	.10
Chollar	.16	.16
Confidence	.18	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	.17
Crown Point	.03	.04
Gould & Curry	.06	.05
Hale & Norcross	.40	.40
Justice		.03
Kentuck Con.	.02	
Mexican	.08	.08
Occidental Con.	.56	.57
Ophir	.15	.16
Overman	.03	.03
Potosi		.03
Savage	.12	.12
Sierra Nevada	.46	.43
Silver Hill	.03	
Standard	*1.65	
Union Con.	2.15	
Utah Con.		.01
Yellow Jacket		.10

*Asked.

Silver bars, 58; Mexican dollars, 46½@46¾; drafts—sight 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¾	2⅞	2¾	3
Anaconda	40½	46	40	47
Anchoria	72	77	74	77
Argentum	23	25	23	24
Battle Mountain	31	38	30	35
Consolidated	8¾	9	8¼	8¾
El Paso	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Elkton	91¼	91¾	91½	92
Gibson	20	21	19½	21½
Gold Coin	92½	95	93½	96
Gold King	56	58	56½	57¼
Golden Fleece	20	27	20	27
Garfield	12½	13	12½	13
Isabella	23¾	24	23	23¾
Jefferson	5	7½	5½	7½
Lillie	86½	88	87½	88
Matoa	22¾	22¾	22½	25
Moon Anchor	94½	94¾	94½	94¾
Pharmacist	4¾	5	5¼	5⅞
Portland	114	114¾	114½	115
Rawlings	19½	20¾	19½	21½
Rosa	11¾	12½	11½	12½
Union	14¾	14⅞	15½	15½
Work	4¾	4½	4	4½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Franchise extension talk was responsible for something of a boom in the market for the street railway stocks this morning. West Chicago opened at 93, and before noon touched 95¼ regular and 96 for the account. North Side advanced to 215½, and City Railway to 275. Trading, especially in the first named two, was active.

Aside from the street railway stocks, the market was featureless. There was a moderate demand for Wire common at the opening, and prices advanced early to 43¾, but toward noon the market for the stock began to show a slightly easier tone. Biscuit was quiet but firm at 30¼ for the common and 91½ for the preferred. According to New York advices, the buying of American Steel and Wire stock since it has been listed in New York has been largely by insiders, who express strong views as to the future prices. The company during the first three months of its existence, up to July 1, earned at the rate of about 12 per cent. net on its business.

Settlement prices to-day:

American Strawboard	26
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	55
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	7⅝
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	29
Chi. Packing & Prov. Co.	28¼
Chi. Packing & Prov. Co. pf.	48¼
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	137
Lake St. Elevated	12¼
Lake St. Elevated tr. ctfs.	10
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	6¼
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	31
Street's W. S. C. Line	19¾
N. Chi. St. R. R.	218
W. Chi. St. R. R.	95¼
International Packing Co.	10
International Packing Co. pf.	23
South Side El. R. R. Co.	60
National Biscuit com.	30¼
National Biscuit pf.	91½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 11.—Further weakness in Franklin was shown to-day. The stock lost from 12½ to 11¼. A rally was made to 12 in late trading. Centennial gained ⅛, to 15¼, but lost the gain. Other coppers were dull to the point of neglect. Union Pacific and Denver and Gulf were active, rising 1⅝, to 8, and then receding to 7½. Call loans, 2@3½; time money, 2¾@4; commercial paper, 3@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	223	224
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	162	..
Boston & Providence	275½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	117	117¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	116½	118
Fitchburg pf.	99	100
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	194	195
Oregon Short Line	28	30
West End	85½	86
West End pf.	105	106

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	4½	5
Arnold	14½	15
Atlantic	28	30
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.30
Boston & Montana	209½	209¾
Butte & Boston	24½	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	572	575
Centennial	14¾	15¾
Franklin	11⅞	12
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1½
Osceola	47	47¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5⅝
Quincy	115½	116
Santa Ysabel	4⅞	..
Tamarack	156	158
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	22½	23¼

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	274	274½
Dominion Coal	22½	28
Dominion Coal pf.	106	108⅝
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	170
Erie Telephone	68¾	69
General Electric	39¾	40
General Electric pf.	94	96
Illinois Steel	56¾	57⅝
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20¼	..
New England Telephone	132	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	210	211
United States Oil	14⅝	15½
United States Rubber	26½	26⅝
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	55

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	..	5
Oil Dominion Copper Mining	22¾	23

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Outside of the trading in the industrial stocks there was little feature in the local market, and in the afternoon there was a desire on the part of the recent purchasers to take their profits. The market, as a whole, was fairly steady, although dull. The feature was the strength of Electric Storage common, which was in demand, and on good buying rose from 29⅝ to 31¼; while the preferred was not as active, it showed considerable strength. Welsbach was more largely dealt in, and advanced from 60½ to 61⅝. Marsden was steady at 6⅛. The street railway stocks opened strong, but in the last hour became dull and sold off slightly. The steam railroad stocks were quiet and steady. Reading, however, was fractionally off, on light trading.

The close was steady, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	..
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	27⅞	30
Northern Pacific pf.	70⅝	70⅞
Pennsylvania	58¾	59
Reading	9 1-16	9¼
Reading 1st pf.	21¼	21⅜
Reading 2d pf.	11	11¼
St. Paul	100½	100⅝
Western N. Y. & Penn.	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	159	160
Philadelphia Traction	87⅝	87⅞
Baltimore Cons.	22½	23
Union Traction	18	18¼
Electric Storage	31⅛	31¼
Electric Storage pf.	34	35
United Gas Imp.	107⅝	108
Welsbach Light	61⅛	61¾
New Jersey Traction	49	49¼
Am. R. E. L.	3½	4
Marsden	6⅛	6¼
Choctaw	21	..
Choctaw pf.	38⅛	38½
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pf.	17⅝	17⅞
Reading g. 4s	83	84
Electric & P. 4s	88⅝	89
Equitable Gas 5s	105⅛	105½
Philadelphia Elec. 5s, t. c.	95⅜	95½
Cons. T. Pitts.	14⅝	14¾
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	49⅜	49½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
6,640	Am. Sug. Ref.	133¼	133⅞	132⅝	133¼
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2,270	Am. Tobacco	122⅞	122⅞	120⅞	121⅝
710	A., T. & S. F.	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
9,020	A., T. & S. F pf.	34½	35⅛	34½	35⅛
120	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,160	Brook. R. T.	55⅝	55⅞	55	55⅞
220	Cent. of N. J.	90⅛	90⅝	89⅞	90⅛
3,100	Chi., B. & Q.	107⅝	107⅝	107	107⅝
80	Chi. & Northw.	129⅝	130	129⅝	130
100	C., St. P., M. & O.	84½	84⅝	84	84
3,200	C., Mil. & St. P.	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100½
1,070	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
10	Chi. Gt. West.	14½	14½	14½	14½
160	Ches. & Ohio	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
110	General Electric	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
800	Louis. & Nash.	54⅛	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞
3,050	Manhattan	106	107⅞	105⅞	107⅞
3,740	Mo. Pacific	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜
10	National Lead	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
440	N. Y. Central	119⅞	119⅞	119	119⅞
60	Nor. Pacific	30	30	30	30
740	Nor. Pacific pf.	70½	71	70⅜	70⅞
100	North American	7	7	7	7
650	People's Gas	100	100⅛	99⅞	100
180	Reading	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
260	Reading 1st pf.	42⅞	43⅜	42⅞	43⅜
60	Southern pf	31	31⅜	31	31⅜
60	Tenn. C. & I.	25½	25½	25½	25½
20	Union Pacific	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
680	Union Pac. pf.	61	61⅜	61	61⅜
20	U. S. Rubber	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
950	U. P., D. & G.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
70	West. Union	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
39,880					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,000	Texas Pac. 2d	42	42	42	42

THE COAL SITUATION.

Lackawanna's Cut Was to Meet Reductions by Other Companies.

President Samuel Sloan and Vice President Holden of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad were both in town yesterday, and when questioned about the cut in coal prices made by their company at Duluth, Chicago, and Milwaukee, they intimated very broadly that the Lackawanna was doing openly what other companies had undertaken to do under cover. Vice President Holden said that the Lackawanna was asking $4 per ton for stove coal at the docks. He denied the current reports that his company had sold stove coal as low as $3.35 or $3.50 per ton.

While the reductions in the price of coal delivered only alongside in Western ports, is not regarded as important in themselves the officers of the other coal carrying companies express the fear that the cut rates may extend to the Eastern market and cause a serious demoralization. Most of the companies are meeting the Lackawanna's open cut in the West and they declare that there is no profit for anybody in the figures quoted.

Several of the coal presidents were in consultation informally yesterday regarding the advisability of calling a meeting to consider measures for the restoration of harmony. No action was agreed upon, however.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

COLUMBIA NOVELTY COMPANY.—Schedules of the Columbia Novelty Company of 147 Centre Street show liabilities $8,422, nominal assets $3,645, actual assets $1,561.

EDWARD R. GILMAN.—Edward R. Gilman confessed judgment yesterday for $4,757 in favor of Charles M. Jesup, on a note which he made in Chicago on Jan. 26, 1894, to the order of Edward O. and Michael Brown.

JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS.—Judgment for $10,728 was entered yesterday against Joseph C. Williams, who was served at 27 Pine Street, in favor of the Central National Bank for the amount now due on his note of $7,999, dated April 2, 1897, payable one year from date, given to the bank for an indebtedness with interest accruing during the past eight years. The note was secured by 100 shares of Central Pacific Railroad stock, which was sold out for $1,300.

ROBERT AVERY.—Judgment for $10,451 was entered yesterday against Robert Avery in favor of George H. Sargent, who was one of the sureties on the bond of Mr. Avery, as assignee of Pollard & Moss, who made an assignment on Nov. 26, 1889. In 1892 the court decided that on an accounting there was due from the assignee $20,224. The sureties were called upon to pay the amount, which they did on May 2, 1892, Mr. Sargent paying one-half—$10,112—and Stephen V. White the other half. Mr. Sargent was repaid $2,427, and brought suit against Mr. Avery for the balance, with interest.

D. R. SATTERLEE & CO.—Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed Wilbur Larremore receiver for D. R. Satterlee & Co., as trustees of a fund made up by the underwriters of the Lloyds of New York City, formerly of 44 Cedar Street, aggregating $22,500, and also of any premiums on hand or uncollected, in a suit brought by Arthur E. Gough, who obtained a judgment in Queens County for $1,594 on Jan. 13 last against D. R. Satterlee & Co., as attorneys and managers of the Lloyds. The Lloyds suspended in September, 1896, and considerable litigation has since ensued over the company's affairs. Justice Pryor granted a stay of ten days pending an appeal on filing a bond of $2,000.

L. BIEBER'S SON & CO.—Joseph Bieber and Jacob Greenwald, composing the firm of L. Bieber's Son & Co., wholesale dealers in toys and stationery at 38 Vesey Street, made an assignment yesterday to William Liebermann, giving preferences to Leopold Bieber of Bath Beach, $4,500, and S. Slomka's Sons & Co., $480. The business was established many years ago by Leopold Bieber, who admitted his son Joseph and Jacob Greenwald as partners on May 1, 1891. The senior retired from the firm on Jan. 1 last, at which time the other partners claimed to have assets of $41,400 and liabilities of $30,700. Since then trade has been very dull, and customers were dilatory in their payments. Louis Z. Kinstler, the attorney, said that the liabilities are $30,000 and actual assets $10,000. They have a large stock on hand, but much of it is old. He ascribed the failure to dull business, poor collections, and active competition. The internal revenue tax on the assignment was $10.

Out of Town.

SAMUEL, WILLIAM S., AND SEYMOUR SCOTT.—Transcript of a judgment from Wayne County, New York, was filed here yesterday against Samuel, William S., and Seymour Scott for $10,927 in favor of the Robert Gere Bank.

WESTBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The trustees of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Westbrook Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of ginghams, at Portland, Me., took possession of the plant yesterday under a mortgage, the foreclosure of which was begun a year ago. There are $300,000 worth of these bonds. By the foreclosure $400,000 worth of common stock, with $158,000 of preferred stock and $100,000 worth of second mortgage bonds, become worthless. The plant cost $700,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

AVERY, Robert—George H. Sargent	$10,451
AUSTIN, Mary—F. C. Meyrick and another, executors, &c.	432
AVALLONS, Joseph—A. Starace	89
BRATTON, Emma—C. Comisky	61
BINDER, Adolph and Rose—J. Wolf	161
BENNETT, John R.—The City of New York	138
BROOKS, William—The City of New York	163
BEITLER, Jesse J. and William F.—H. O. Walbaur, as manager, &c.	101
CELLA, Mary, and Rose Losi—Consolidated Ice Company	364
CAULDWELL, Leslie G.—C. S. Smith, costs	20
CALLAHAN, William and Matilda—F. Guisto	50
COHEN, Mark H.—Henry Newman & Co.	1,401
DRESCHER, Bernard and Pauline, Aaron and Mina Cohn—H. H. Hollis	117
DE SHIELDS, George D.—J. Beck	570
DUNLAP, Asa P.—J. Burke and others	136
EVANS, Annie—A. J. Morgan	81
ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY—The Mayor, &c., costs	638
FOX, Richard K.—The New York Elevated Railroad Company and another	122
FORD, Thomas J. and Mary A.—Lillie P. Gray	259
GLASSBURG, Morris—James J. Etchingham	30
GLEASON, Lafayette B.—E. P. Hatch	107
GRANT, John R.—The Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company	108
GILMAN, Edward R.—C. M. Jesup	4,757
GOLMAN, Louis—L. Finkelstein	229
HOFF, Edwin W.—W. H. Tallmadge	170
HARRA, Henry B.—H. Wichman	89
HOLMES, Nathan L.—E. P. Hatch	71
HODGE, Samuel C.—L. E. Ransom	62
HOOPER, John—Wright Lumber Company, Limited	166
HUTCHINSON, Marcus—Wright Lumber Company, Limited	135
JEROME, Grace P.—J. Juran	106
JARVIS, Robert M., and Samuel M. Shafer—Julius and Bernard Lichtenstein	91
KUPPENHEIMER, Lena—J. H. Brewster, Jr	104
KELLER, Gustave—Jacob Stahl and others	322
KEMPSON, St. George—Hannah Slator, executrix, &c., costs	181
LOHMAN, Henry F.—John Burke and others	169
MITCHELL, John T., Henry H. Cooper, and Mitchell & Cooper Company—A. Sheffield and others, costs	88
MEARES, Richard—H. O'Neill	380
MALING, Philip—E. Goldsmith	141
MALONE, Andrew N.—D. Pfeiffer	48
McANANY, Philip—D. G. Burton	368
McLAUGHLIN, John—Wright Lumber Company, Limited	488
OPICINSKI, Samuel—Defiance Cigar Company	56
BURNHAGEN, Mathias—S. Nelson	103
POTTER, Edward C.—The City of New York	259
ROBERTS, Martin H.—J. B. Miller, deficiency	1,040
SADLIER, Annie M.—The City of New York	90
SCOTT, Samuel, William S., and Seymour—The Robert Gere Bank, deficiency	10,921
SCHAPIRO, Jacob—S. Hyman	99
STEITZ, John G.—Manhattan Mercantile Company	90
SOUTHARD, Emma J.—E. D. Brown	160
SOCIETE HYGIENIQUE ALIMENTAIRE—G. Stratton	214
THE NEW YORK NEWS PUBLISHING Company—T. Palmer, costs	134
THE MAYOR, &c.—Thomas McGahan	20
THE MAYOR, &c.—C. Nelson	87
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. A. Bernhard	26
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. Tofield	50
TIMPSON, Lawrence—A. Patterson and others	257
THE BICYCLE SURETY COMPANY—J. P. Fangel	76
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD GAS Manufacturing Company—George D. Russell	645
VREELAND, Jacob J. and Annie T.—A. C. Newkirk & Co	118
WEIL, Henry G.—The City of New York	259
WISSMAN, Herman—The City of New York	138
WATSON, Charles A.—Livingston Middleditch Company	46
WIGHTMAN, Andrew J.—E. O. Smith, costs	162
WILLIAMS, Joseph C.—Central National Bank of New York	10,728
WYATT, Charles L.—National Iron Bank	1,172
WYATT, Charles L.—National Iron Bank	629
WORTH, J. Sharpless and William P., also Coatesville Rolling Mill Company—A. Schroeder	98
YOST, Charles G.—E. D. Clapp Wagon Company, Limited	[illegible]

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MEYER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE COURT TO CLOSE A TRUST.
8 shs. Cosita Corporation, Nonquitt, Mass.
$6,500 Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1914.
$250 Denver Union Water Co. Scrip.
$9,000 Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. 6 p. c. Bonds.
1,150 shs. Washington Real Estate Co.
$4,000 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Aug. 24, 1894, with interest.
$4,000 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Febv. 24, 1894, with interest.
$3,413.80 Note B. Van Steinburgh, due Aug. 24, 1893, with interest.
(By order of executors.)
10 shs. Amphion Academy Co., B'klyn.
15 shs. Long Island Ins. Co. (93 p. c. paid.)
20 shs. Cosmus Silver Mining Co. of New York.
25 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank, N. Y.
331 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Fourth National Bank.
120 shs. Chatham National Bank.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
67 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
65 shs. Bowery Bank.
300 shs. Eastern Elevator Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.
25 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
100 shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
28 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
$2,800 N. Y. and Wilkesbarre Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
40 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Bowery Bank.
100 shs. Coney Island Jockey Club.
$129,000 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Valley R. R. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1946.
289 shs. American Air Power Co.
Certificate of right to 30 shs. of the capital stock of the Produce Exchange Trust Co. under agreement with the stockholders of Standard Natl. Bank, (in liquidation.)
54 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, July 12, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executrix.)
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
450 shares Sutro Tunnel Co., $10 each.
400 shares Deadwood Terra Mining Co., $25 each.
40 shares Eastern Dutchess Agricultural Park Association, $10 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
10 shares Hide and Leather National Bank, $100 each.
90 shares First National Bank of Island City, Oregon, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 11, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	10	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	......
21	21⅜	450	American Cotton Oil	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅝
74½	75½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75	75	75	75	......
73½	77½	240	Am. Malting Co. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77¼	+ ¾
13⅝	13⅞	1,080	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	− ¼
133½	133¾	14,885	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133⅝	133⅝	132⅝	133¼	+ ⅜
113½	114¼	500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114½	114	114	+ ½
94½	95	15	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94½	94½	94½	94½	......
121⅜	121½	11,575	American Tobacco	122⅞	122⅞	120½	121⅜	−1⅜
42⅞	43	4,985	Am. Steel & Wire	42⅛	43½	42	42⅞	+ ⅞
91½	92	580	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ½
13⅝	14	8,065	At., T. & S. F.	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
85	85⅛	43,728	At., T. & S. F. pf.	84⅞	85⅛	84	85	+1
14⅝	15	400	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
6½	7	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	......
8½	8¾	1,350	Bay State Gas	8¾	8⅞	8½	8½	− ¼
55⅝	55¾	5,265	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55¼	55¾	55	55⅝	− ⅛
122	124	15	Brooklyn Union Gas	123½	123½	123½	123½	......
54½	54¾	1,885	Canada Southern	55	55⅝	55	55	+ ⅛
13½	14½	36	Central Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	......
23⅝	23½	2,140	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
107	107¼	11,657	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	107¼	107½	107	107¼	+ ½
14¼	14⅜	1,900	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	− ⅛
82	83½	5	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	......
100⅜	100½	11,160	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	100⅝	100⅞	100¼	100⅝	− ⅛
149½	150	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149½	149¾	149½	149¾	......
129⅝	129⅞	4,811	Chi. & Northw.	129¼	130⅝	129¼	129⅞	+ ⅜
97	97¼	4,983	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	97¼	97¼	96⅝	97⅛	− ⅛
29	30	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	......
42⅞	43¼	1,503	C., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43½	43	43⅛	......
14⅝	14⅞	340	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	......
22	23	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22½	22½	22½	22½	......
14	16½	302	Colorado Midland pf.	15	15	15	15	−1
199½	200	857	Consolidated Gas	200½	200½	199	199	−1½
36½	37½	134	Consolidated Ice	37	37	37	37	......
106½	109	235	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
..	..	50	Denver & R. G. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	......
50	50½	3	D. & R. G. pf., ex div.	50	50	50	50	......
36	36¼	100	Erie 1st pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	− ¼
39½	39⅝	1,870	General Electric	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	− ½
128¾	129½	275	Great Northern pf.	129½	129½	129	129	......
23⅝	24	100	Hawaiian Sugar	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	−1¾
110¾	111	10,712	Illinois Central	110	111¼	110	111	+1½
56½	57½	100	Illinois Steel Co.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	......
16½	17¼	1,315	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	15½	17¼	15½	17	+1⅞
29	33	100	Keokuk & Western	30	30	30	30	......
50	51	300	Laclede Gas	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
91	93	115	Laclede Gas pf.	92¾	92¾	92	92	......
70	71½	230	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	......
50	52	200	Long Island	50	50	50	50	......
54⅝	54⅞	4,340	Louisville & Nashville	54½	54⅞	54	54⅞	− ⅛
107½	107⅝	21,822	Manhattan Con	105⅞	107¾	105¾	107⅝	+1⅜
159¼	159½	1,150	Metropolitan St. Ry.	159⅛	159½	158½	159½	− ⅜
106¼	107	450	Michigan Central	107	107	106¾	106¾	− ¼
11⅜	11⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
35⅜	35⅝	2,620	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅞	36	34⅞	35½	+ ¾
36⅜	36¾	18,480	Missouri Pacific	35⅞	36¾	35⅞	36⅜	+ ¾
26	27	100	Mobile & Ohio	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
35	35¼	1,035	National Lead Co.	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35	+ ½
16	17	100	National Linseed Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅝
90¼	90½	1,685	New Jersey Central	90⅝	91	89⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
118½	119	6,527	New York Central	119½	119½	118¾	118¾	− ½
14¾	15	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
67	79	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	+2
37	38	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37½	38	37⅛	37⅛	−1⅛
51¾	52¼	754	Norfolk & West. pf.	52	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
6¾	7	1,450	North American	7	7	6¾	7	......
29⅞	30	3,617	Northern Pacific	29⅞	30	29⅞	29⅞	......
70⅜	70½	6,720	Northern Pacific pf.	70⅝	70⅞	70½	70½	− ⅛
15	15¼	260	Ontario & Western	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	......
71	73	136	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71	71	71	71	......
28	30	200	Oregon Short Line	28	28½	28	28½	−1
57	61	30	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	57	57	57	57	......
29¼	29¾	850	Pacific Mail	29¼	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¾
117¾	117⅞	705	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅝	118	117½	117⅞	+ ½
99⅞	100	6,110	People's Gas, Chicago	100⅛	100½	99⅝	100	− ¼
42½	45	300	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ¼
210	211	1,170	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	210	211	210	210	−1
18	18¼	1,851	Reading	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	− ¼
43¼	43⅜	4,180	Reading 1st pf.	42½	43⅜	42½	43¼	+ ⅞
22	22¼	246	Reading 2d pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	......
61½	62	261	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	62	62	62	+ ½
29¼	29⅜	740	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
11½	11⅞	300	St. L. Southw. pf.	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
80	85	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	80	80	80	80	......
154½	155½	500	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	155⅜	155¾	154¾	154¾	− ¼
83⅞	84¼	7,795	St. Paul & Omaha	83	85¼	83	84	+1½
19½	20	950	Southern Pacific	20	20⅛	20	20	+ ¼
31⅛	31⅜	1,555	Southern Railway pf.	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
6	6½	100	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	− ½
25¼	25½	650	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
12½	12¾	2,662	Texas Pacific	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
175	180	11	Third Avenue	180	180	180	180	......
24⅜	24½	1,410	Union Pacific	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
61⅛	61¼	11,384	Union Pacific pf.	61	61⅜	60⅞	61	......
7¼	7½	19,465	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6¼	8	6¼	7¼	+ ⅞
7⅛	7⅜	50	United States Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
66½	66¾	569	U. S. Leather pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	......
26⅜	26⅝	2,210	United States Rubber	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½	......
91½	91⅞	1,184	U. S. Rubber pf.	91	91⅞	91	91⅞	+ ⅛
96¼	97	2,300	West Chicago Street	93⅜	98½	93⅜	95	+1⅝
93¼	93⅜	2,784	Western Union Tel.	93⅜	93⅜	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	1½	250	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	......
8½	9½	200	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	9	9	9	9	......
Sales.....		286,354						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Del., L. & W.	..	156¼	New Cent. C.	35	45
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼	Den. & R. G.	12	13½	N. Y. Air Brake	41	44
4s, c., 1907	110⅜	111⅜	D. M. & Ft. D.	16¾	17½	N. Y. & N. H.	188	191
4s, r., 1925	124½	125½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, c., 1925	124½	125½	Detroit Gas	61	64	Nor. & West.	14½	15
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..	Ohio Southern	..	5
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	Ont. Mining	3	5
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	135	Ore. R. & N.	48	50
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	*E. E. I. of B'klyn	117	125	Pacific Coast	33	35
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..	Eighth Avenue	335	350	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	86	91
			Erie	13⅝	13¾	Penn. Coal	330	..
Albany & Sus.	180	..	Erie 2d pf.	17	18	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅜	1¾
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	52	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	67
Am. Express	127	130	Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Am. Malting Co.	24	25¾	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	125	129	Homestake	53	..	Quicksilver	1½	2
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	96	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	37	Iowa Central	9⅛	9½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108	Iowa Central pf.	32½	34	Rome, W. & O.	121¾	..
Brunswick City	10¼	11	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rio Grande West.	26½	29½
Buff., R. & P.	28	29½	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½	Rio G. W. pf.	66	67
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
Canadian Pacific	83¼	85	K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	58	60
Chi. & Alton	160	..	Kingston & Pem.	4¼	9¾	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	20	21¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	L. E. & W.	14	16	St. L. & San Fran.	7½	8
Chi. & E. Ill.	57½	58	Lake Shore	189	193	St. L. S. W.	5¼	5½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	108	Lake Shore certfs.	188	..	St. P. & Duluth	18	21
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	24½	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & O. pf.	153	160
Chi. Gt. W. deb	..	72	Md. Coal pf.	45	50	Sil. bullion certfs.	58½	59
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10¼	Mexican Central	4¾	5¼	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	30	31	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼	Southern Railway	8½	8¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	171½	172	Minn. & St. L.	28½	29½	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅞	8½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	90	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	59	60	U. S. Express	40	44
Cleve. & Pitts.	170	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	Wabash	7⅛	7½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	16	..	Wabash pf.	19¼	19½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Minn. Iron	73	74	Wells-F. Express	119	123
Col. F & I. pf.	..	90	Morris & Essex	170½	172	Wis. Central	2¼	3
Col. & H. Coal	4½	5½	Nat. Lead pf.	107½	107¾	Wis. Central pf.	6	8
Col., H. V. & T.	5¾	6¼	National Starch	5½	7			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	80			
Com. Cable	178¼	180	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12½	25			
Consol. Coal	45	..						
Consol. Ice pf.	88½	89½						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,430,400	$197,000	$89,600	$220,100	$155,000	$2,690,500
Colonial	100,000	714,300	16,300	57,500	176,800	......	887,200
Columbia	300,000	1,718,000	137,000	112,000	179,000	202,000	1,952,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,156,000	60,000	69,000	497,600	......	1,655,000
14th Street	100,000	726,000	23,300	85,500	187,000	......	943,700
Franklin Nat.	200,000	470,000	84,000	22,000	125,000	......	485,000
Gansevoort	200,000	666,100	32,000	40,500	19,500	27,100	530,700
Hamilton	200,000	1,192,200	66,100	86,300	85,100	......	1,243,800
Hide and L. Nat.	500,000	2,058,300	283,500	121,800	172,800	......	1,649,100
Home	100,000	446,000	94,900	40,000	82,900	18,100	560,100
Hudson River	200,000	1,154,000	28,000	73,000	135,600	......	1,112,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,301,000	68,900	80,600	67,700	130,000	1,553,800
Mutual Bank	200,000	986,700	22,800	87,600	111,400	1,800	854,400
19th Ward	100,000	556,000	17,700	102,000	110,200	909	772,500
Plaza	100,000	962,800	32,700	55,600	342,600	......	1,188,500
Riverside	100,000	708,500	9,500	36,400	64,800	......	706,100
State	100,000	1,304,000	71,000	36,000	81,000	124,000	1,524,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,106,900	27,300	90,100	126,900	149,400	1,489,300
23d Ward	100,000	679,700	25,000	94,200	60,400	26,400	788,200
Union Square	200,000	1,728,000	129,400	153,400	604,800	......	2,475,200
Yorkville	100,000	981,600	127,000	80,300	127,600	80,600	1,177,700
Astor National	300,000	1,317,700	243,100	205,000	73,100	......	1,371,700
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,023,400	25,200	71,400	135,200	85,000	1,161,800
Broadway	100,000	1,238,400	29,500	125,100	247,000	......	1,478,400
Brooklyn	300,000	1,263,600	92,700	45,900	384,000	52,800	1,536,000
8th Ward	100,000	289,600	14,000	22,500	48,500	2,000	254,000
5th Avenue	100,000	525,500	32,600	29,000	49,200	44,800	506,700
Fulton	200,000	825,800	56,500	37,400	191,400	......	808,700
Kings County	150,000	622,900	47,400	33,500	106,300	......	627,200
Manfrs' Nat.	252,000	2,052,300	249,200	500,300	515,100	......	2,662,000
Mechanics	500,000	2,294,000	94,500	105,900	183,200	......	2,230,200
Mech. and Tdrs'.	100,000	828,300	56,700	52,700	206,900	95,600	1,022,900
Nassau National	300,000	4,117,000	341,000	314,000	1,198,000	78,000	5,207,000
National City	300,000	2,238,000	216,000	397,000	319,000	225,000	2,924,000
North Side	100,000	764,000	11,600	67,400	112,900	500,000	1,272,700
People's	100,000	660,100	48,600	35,700	115,200	25,200	764,900
Queens County Bk., (L. I. City.)	100,000	1,648,900	179,800	205,200	880,800	104,000	2,334,000
Schermerhorn	100,000	509,500	29,700	16,400	124,300	......	530,100
17th Ward	100,000	411,700	9,600	36,700	70,700	......	359,600
Sprague Nat.	200,000	996,800	106,800	18,000	380,000	11,000	1,075,000
26th Ward	100,000	366,700	10,400	24,000	83,600	1,500	394,800
Union	100,000	287,800	8,100	16,000	41,400	35,000	249,000
Wallabout	100,000	488,300	14,100	40,300	74,100	53,500	543,800
Other cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,886,500	139,200	200,200	468,300	1,114,300	5,003,500
H. Co. Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,948,700	124,600	74,700	235,900	308,600	2,057,000
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,482,600	58,300	53,000	342,300	......	1,840,700
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	837,400	85,400	67,700	116,000	37,200	846,800
1st Nat., H'b'ken.	110,000	1,570,500	95,300	81,900	88,100	121,000	1,390,800
2d Nat., H'b'ken.	125,000	676,300	40,200	22,700	80,900	91,700	735,300
B'k of Stat. Isl.	25,000	376,800	18,000	29,900	101,300	700	477,900
1st Nat., S. Isl.	100,000	499,600	20,800	31,000	122,400	......	518,100
Total	$9,012,000	$59,040,300	$4,002,300	$4,486,400	$10,173,400	$8,900,600	$68,028,900

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	July 9.	Changes.
Loans, dis., invest's	$59,040,300	Inc. $35,000
Circulation	1,491,900	Dec. 8,200
Net deposits	68,028,900	Inc. 1,400,000
Dep. with C. H. agents	10,173,400	Inc. 685,800
Dep. banks & tr. co's.	8,900,600	Inc. 211,300
Legal tend. & b'k notes	4,486,400	Inc. 186,900
Specie	4,002,300	Inc. 201,400
Total reserve	$22,562,700	Inc. $1,285,400
Reserve required	17,005,975	Inc. 350,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$230,171,043
Gold reserve	171,749,417
Net silver	11,119,344
United States notes in the Treasury	41,158,548
Treasury notes of 1890	3,156,263
Total receipts this day	2,228,040
Total receipts this month	15,132,729
Total expenditures this day	3,316,000
Total expenditures this month	25,147,000
Deposits in National banks	49,662,297
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	503,705
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,574,123

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	
500	99
Am Tobacco So scrip	
1,000	95
10,000	94⅞
5,000	94½
25,000	94
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
4,000	84½
At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	70
At, T & S F adjst 4s	
35,000	69⅝
5,000	69½
10,000	69⅝
7,000	69½
10,000	69⅝
35,000	69¾
40,000	69⅞
10,000	69⅞
6,000	69¾
20,000	70
15,000	69⅞
161,000	70
15,000	69⅞
35,000	70
50,000	69⅞
106,000	70
10,000	70⅛
58,000	70¼
50,000	70⅜
20,000	70¼
70,000	70⅜
18,000	70⅜
1,000	70⅝
14,000	70¼
21,000	70⅜
25,000	70¼
10,000	70⅛
10,000	70¼
40,000	70⅜
40,000	70¼
67,000	70⅜
10,000	70¼
20,000	70⅜
50,000	70½
4,000	70⅜
18,000	70½
5,000	70⅜
45,000	70½
5,000	70⅜
20,000	70½
Gen 4s	
5,000	94¼
6,000	94½
92,000	94⅜
5,000	94½
8,000	94⅜
65,000	94½
18,000	94⅝
1,000s3	94⅝
2,000	94½
B & O con 5s, 1988	
3,000	112¼
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs	
10,000	108
Brooklyn R T 5s	
25,000	104
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	
2,000	114½
Canada So 1st 5s	
1,000	108½
1,000	108⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s	
1,000	112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
19,000	83¾
6,000	84
12,000	83⅝
2,000	83⅞
3,000	84
1,000	83¾
5,000	83⅞
50,000	84
8,000	84⅛
37,000	84
25,000	84¼
5,000	84¼
30,000	84⅛
5,000	84¼
10,000	84⅜
56,000	84¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
1,000	114½
Chi, Bur & N 5s	
1,000	110
Chi, B & Q 5s S F	
12,000	104⅛
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	
13,000	112½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
1,000	106½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s	
1,000	103
Chi & N W S F 5s	
10,000	108
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
3,000	103⅜
1,000	103¾
Chi Term Trans 4s	
1,000	85¾
8,000	86
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	
5,000	95¾
Col & Ninth Avenue 1st	
5,000	120¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s	
5,000	95
Detroit City Gas Gas 5s	
5,000	92½
5,000	92⅝
5,000	92½
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s	
12,000	97½
3,000	98
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	
9,000	115½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
2,000	102½
2,000	102¼
2,000	102
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st	
4,000	102¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
11,000	74
10,000	73½
10,000	73⅝
5,000	73¾
Erie 4s prior bonds	
11,000	91½
5,000	91¾
10,000	91⅞
6,000	92
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
7,000	94¾
5,000	94⅞
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	
10,000	91
Flint & P M 6s	
1,000	114
6,000	115
Ft W & D C 1st	
16,000	75
16,000	75¼
2,000	75⅝
10,000	75¼
Kan City & Pac 1st	
2,000	74
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
12,000	72½
4,000	72¼
7,000	73
4,000s20F	73½
4,000	74
4,000	72½
5,000	72¾
1,000	73
9,000	73½
10,000	73⅜
4,000	73
Keokuk & D M 1st	
1,000	107
Louis & Nash 5s	
2,000	104
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
10,000	88⅛
1,000	88¼
Met St Ry gen 5s	
31,000	114
5,000	114¼
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
8,000	75¾
6,000	76
Mo, K & East 1st	
3,000	99½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
17,000	89¾
5,000	90
Mo, K & T 2d	
10,000	64
4,000	64½
7,000	64¼
3,000	64½
5,000	64¼
500	65
4,000	64⅜
12,000	64½
10,000	64¾
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
30,000	83
Missouri Pacific cons	
131,000	103½
25,000	103¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
1,000	72½
2,000	73
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	
5,000	120
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st	
10,000	108
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	
60,000	95
Mich Cent col 3½s	
1,000	94
29,000s10F	94
11,000	93¾
11,000s5F	93¾
N Y Central 1st coup	
7,000	116
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
1,000	99
N Y, S & W G M	
1,000	93
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
9,000	81½
5,000	81¾
58,000	82
500	81⅞
5,000	82½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
10,000	63¼
25,000	63⅛
12,000	63
7,000	63⅛
24,000	63½
10,000	63⅜
41,000	63¼
32,000	63½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
16,000	98
500	98½
5,000	98
2,000	97¾
3,000	98
Ohio & Miss 2d	
8,000	121¾
2,000	122
Oregon R & N 4s	
13,000	96⅞
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
5,000	104½
4,000	104
5,000	104¼
Income A 5s	
10,000	74¾
8,000	74½
Inc B & col trust	
30,000	53
15,000	53¼
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	
5,000	103¼
7,000	103½
10,000	104
5,000	103⅝
Penn 4½s, coupon	
1,000	113
Peoria & Eastern 1st	
10,000	78
2,000	78¼
5,000	78½
Pitts & West 1st 4s	
20,000	88½
1,000	88¾
4,000	88⅞
14,000	89¼
10,000	89½
1,000	89¼
3,000	89½
25,000	89¾
1,000	89⅞
33,000	90
Reading Co gen 4s	
1,000	83
5,000	83⅛
20,000	83
1,000	83⅛
14,000	83
3,000	83⅛
5,000	83¼
25,000	83⅜
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
5,000	96¾
5,000	96½
2,000	96⅞
10,000	96½
1,000	96⅜
2,000	96¾
2,000	96⅞
St L S W 1st	
5,000	76¾
4,000	76½
Rio Grande West 1st	
9,000	89
St L & San Fran 4s	
7,000	78
2,000s20F	78
25,000	78
15,000	78¼
St L & S F G M 5s	
6,000	104
5,000	104¼
1,000	104⅜
St L & S F G M 6s	
10,000	118
St L S W 2d inc	
1,000	30
10,000	29⅞
15,000	30
5,000	30⅛
5,000	30¼
5,000	30⅜
5,000	30¼
25,000	30½
5,000	30⅝
5,000	30¾
5,000	30⅞
40,000	31
10,000	31¼
9,000	31⅛
3,000	31¼
5,000	31½
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
8,000	65
42,000	65⅛
5,000	65
68,000	65⅛
4,000	65
15,000	65⅛
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
5,000	106
10,000	106¼
5,000	106⅜
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
12,000	98½
5,000	98¾
12,000	99
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
35,000	94
1,000	94⅛
2,000	94
5,000	94⅛
2,000	94
11,000	94⅛
4,000	94¼
Standard R & T 6s	
4,000	70
Standard R & T inc	
18,000	15
Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s	
3,000	109
Tex & N O cons 5s	
7,000	96¾
5,000	96⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
32,000	40¾
213,000	41
10,000	41⅛
10,000	41¼
30,000	41⅛
30,000	41¼
20,000	41⅜
5,000	41½
15,000	41¼
5,000	41⅜
57,000	41½
20,000	41⅝
20,000	41¾
10,000	41⅞
3,000	41¾
28,000	41⅞
40,000	42
5,000	41⅞
130,000	42
17,000	42⅛
35,000	42¼
10,000	42⅜
10,000	42¼
8,000	42⅛
Tol & Ohio Central 1st	
5,000	104
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
1,000	100
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	92¼
5,000	92
Union Pacific 4s	
45,000	96⅞
500	97
500	97
10,000	97
65,000	96⅞
100,000	97
38,000	96⅞
54,000	97
10,000	96⅞
4,000	97
Union Pac, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co certfs	
29,000	65½
30,000	65¾
5,000	65½
10,000	65⅝
7,000	65¾
40,000	66
25,000	66¼
35,000	66½
10,000	66⅝
10,000	66¾
10,000	66⅞
12,000	66¾
40,000	67
10,000	67⅛
3,000	67
5,000	67⅛
10,000	67¼
10,000	67⅜
91,000	67½
6,000	67¼
5,000	67
10,000	67¼
2,000	67
15,000	66¾
5,000	66⅞
20,000	66¾
20,000	66⅞
10,000	67
9,000	67⅛
32,000	67
10,000	67¼
5,000	67⅛
5,000	67
5,000	67⅛
2,000	67
8,000b3	67
10,000	66⅞
U S Leather Co 6s	
1,000	114½
Wabash 1st 5s	
3,000	110
2,000	110⅛
West Shore gtd 4s	
7,000	108¼
W N Y & P 1st	
1,000	108
Total sales	$5,396,000

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.91
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.95
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7, Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	21.75
Tallow, Prime	.03 3-16
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	16½@17

CHICAGO, July 11.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, old, 75@80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, old, 70@82c; No. 2 red, 78¾c; No. 2 corn, 32¼c; No. 2 oats, 23@24c; No. 2 white, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 25¾@26½c; No. 2 rye, 46c; No. 2 barley, 31@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04½; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.80@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.37½@$5.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.45@$5.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.90@$6.10; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The Agricultural Department at Washington yesterday made its July report on the average condition of the cotton crop July 1. The report was received without making much of an impression for the reason that the bears had been predicting a condition of 92, while the bulls had pinned their faith to 90. The report got in between the two sets of views, at 91.2, against 89 on June 1, 1898; 86 on July 1, 1897, and 92.5 on July 1, 1896. It has been pretty generally admitted that the cotton crop was making a steady improvement during June; and since that time weather reports and crop accounts generally have been of a favorable character. At the same time speculation has not been of satisfactory proportions. Cable advices from Liverpool, taking one day with another, have not reflected a satisfactory trade in English cotton goods, while private cables have all along been claiming that cotton crop advices from this side were so generally favorable that a policy of procrastination was being strictly adhered to in anticipation of a lower level of prices. Our market, after opening dull but steady at unchanged prices to 1 point advance, ruled slow and featureless working within a range of 5 points, and finally closing steady at unchanged prices to 3 points net advance.

Southern spot markets, middling: Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Memphis, 5⅛c; Augusta, 6 3-16c; St. Louis, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅛c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.03@6.04
August	6.04	6.06	6.01	6.05@....
September	6.01	6.02	5.98	6.00@6.01
October	6.01	6.04	6.00	6.03@6.04
November	6.01	6.08	6.00	6.08@....
December	6.04	6.05	6.02	6.05@6.06
January	6.07	6.09	6.05	6.08@6.09
February	..	..	..	6.12@6.13
March	6.14	6.15	6.12	6.15@6.16
April	..	..	..	6.18@6.19

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 320½s; January-February, 320½s; February-March, 321v; March-April, 322b; April-May, 322½b; July, 324s; July-August, 323½b; August-September, 323½s; September-October, 322b; October-November, 321b; November-December 320½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	84½	84½	82½	82½
September	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73
December	73⅜	73⅜	72⅝	72¾
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	35⅞
September	37	37	36⅝	36⅞
December	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37¾
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	27⅛
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.72

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	77½	77¾	76	76¼
September	68⅜	68⅞	67⅝	68
December	68⅛	68⅜	67½	67¾
Corn—				
July	32	32	31¾	31¾
September	32½	32¾	32⅜	32⅜
December	33	33	32½	32½
Oats—				
July	22½	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝
September	20	20⅛	19⅝	19¾
Lard—				
July	..	..	..	5.42½
September	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50
Ribs—				
July	..	..	..	5.52½
September	5.52½	5.57½	5.52½	5.57½
Pork—				
July	..	..	..	9.77½
September	9.90	10.05	9.90	9.92½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The weaker turn in wheat yesterday, most noticeable in near-by deliveries, was promoted by fine weather West and an expanding movement of new wheat, giving promise of fairly liberal receipts in the near future. Speculation was very quiet, being restricted by the expected Government report.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11.—July, 87½c; September, 87¼c; December, 66c; No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, 89¾c; No. 2 Northern, 85¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 11.—No. 1 hard, cash, 90c; July, 90c; September, 70c; December, 68c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 85c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—No. 1 Northern, 90½c; No. 2 Northern, 89½c; September, 70½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27⅜c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, clips, 30c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 27½@28½c; track white, 28½@35c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53¼c, free on board, afloat; 48¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 33½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.80@$5.10; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.60@$4.75; Spring clears, $3.80@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.60. RYE FLOUR—$2.90@$3.15. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 70@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80-lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@67½c; to arrive, 62½@65c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 55c; oil meal, $23@$24; screenings, 30@70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—Flour—First patents, $4.55@$4.75; second patents, $4.40@$4.50; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.90@$3.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $11.50; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 10 lb, 6@6½c; 14 lb, 5½c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@8c; Western green, 18 lb, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3 3-16c; country, 3⅛@3⅜c. LARD—5.75c; city lard, 4.75@4.87½c; refined, South America, 6.50c; Continent, 6c; Brazil kegs, 7.60c; compound, city, 4½@4⅝c; Western, 4⅝. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅞c; city lard stearine, 6⅜@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 35s. Tallow—Prime city, 18s 6d.

COFFEE.

The market for Brazilian coffee futures remains in an almost comatose condition. There is absolutely no outside speculative interest. The room traders are almost equally destitute of energy. On the opening call yesterday morning but one lot was sold. Up to 12 M. the business had increased by only one lot further. The entire trading of the day was confined to 3,000 bags. Opening steady, at unchanged prices, the market ruled dull and featureless, with a weak undertone, European and Brazilian cables representing much the same unsatisfactory conditions abroad as are prevalent in the markets of this country. Receipts at Rio and Santos were called only moderate, yet fears are entertained to the effect that the movement of new coffee will be large, while the visible supply is already large as compared with former seasons at this time. The market was finally quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	5.45@5.55
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
October	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
November	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
December	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.80@5.90
March	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
April	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
June	..	..	..	6.05@6.10

COFFEE.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$700. Hamburg—Unchanged. Havre—Unchanged. January, 37; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 38; July, 36; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, $36.75.

SUGARS.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 23c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 47@49c.

WOOL.

Wool Exchange Reports—Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, washed: XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin washed: X and XX 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, unwashed: Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21c; braid combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95. Tar oil, bbls, $3.62½. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, 26½@27c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50@$1.52½; F, $1.60@$1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.82½; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.10@$2.15; WG, $2.20@$2.25; WW, $2.30@$2.35.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11.—Spirits turpentine, 24½@25¾c; resin, 95c@$1; crude turpentine, $1@$1.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 11.—Spirits turpentine, 24¼c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—Turpentine, 23½c; resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.55; lake copper ingot, $11.80; tin, $14.55; lead, 4.02½c; spelter, 4.75c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.25; bulls, $2.85@$3.75; cows, $2.25@$3.75. Cable quotes live cattle 11@11¾c; tops, 12c, dressed weight; live sheep nominal; refrigerator beef, 9¼c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$6.50; buttermilks, $3.50@$4; Westerns, $3.75; city-dressed veals, 7½@9½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.75; lambs, $4.50@$6.87½.

HOGS—$4.10@$4.45.

THE SUBURBAN ASSOCIATION.

Fire Insurance Men May Take Important Action To-day.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, to be held to-day, is expected to develop action which will have a decided effect upon the stability of the association. A movement was on foot yesterday to secure the joint compliance of T. Y. Brown, John M. Whiton, William F. Penney of the Pacific, and Macy & King to the compact at the meeting to-day. There is no expectation of getting the signatures of the Continental and the Germania, and the position of George E. Wood of the Spring Garden of Philadelphia is for the present non-committal.

At the office of one of the outside companies it was said last night that there was scarcely a company in the association which made more than a pretense of loyalty to its rules, rates, and commissions.

When the New York Tariff Association was on the verge of collapse, six outside companies applied for admission, in the belief that this action on their part would save the association by lessening the outside competition. Upon the suspension of the association it became evident that outside competition was only one of the minor occasions of the rate war.

Should the Suburban to-day succeed in inducing several outside offices to enter the association, it is hardly probable that any of the large companies will desist from their present practices. One cause of the situation is found in the high rates, whose excessiveness is shown by the fact that many companies habitually cut them, and yet produce a reasonable profit from their suburban business.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of London has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Connecticut.

The appointment of John A. McCall as one of the three United States Trustees for the Munich Reinsurance Company of Munich, Bavaria, on Friday, July 8, was commented upon yesterday by insurance men as a clever move, which might aid the mission of Second Vice President George W. Perkins of the New York Life Insurance Company in seeking readmission to Prussia.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Trustees of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which will be held to-morrow, action will be taken in regard to the vacancies caused by the resignations of Thomas L. James and John W. Vrooman, respectively Vice President and Treasurer of the association. Whether or not a Vice President is elected, the office of Treasurer, at any rate, will be filled at this meeting.

The Death of Victor F. Maldhof.

Victor F. Maldhof, who is reported to have perished in the Klondike region, was a native of this city. His brother, Joachim Maldhof, lives at 149 East Sixty-third Street. Victor left here fourteen months ago direct for the Klondike, and until the

STAMP TAX LAW PHASES

Important Rulings on Several Different Points by the Internal Revenue Officers.

THE SPECIAL TAX ON BANKS

Bankers in Error Regarding the Date of Effect of the Law—Transfers of Stock Stamp Tax on Imported Articles.

Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, in this city, wrote to the Treasury Department in Washington asking if he was correct in the supposition that the war revenue law required the bankers' special tax to be paid one year from July 1, 1898. Several New York bankers so interpreted the intention of the law. Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott replied, through Collector Treat of the Second District, that the special tax to be paid by bankers was due on July 1, 1898, and not one year from that date.

A ruling was made yesterday by Collector Treat on a point raised by a down-town banker relative to a stock transaction which is very common. Following was the illustrative proposition: "Smith sells to Jones 100 shares of stock, to which is attached a sales ticket or memorandum on which the necessary $2 worth of internal revenue stamps have been affixed. Jones takes the said certificate of stock to the corporation that issued it and asks that the shares be transferred to his name. The officers of the corporation decline to make the transfer unless he affixes another $2 worth of stamps to the certificate. He demurs, declaring that such an act would be a double tax on one transaction." Collector Treat ruled that "when the stamp tax is paid on the sale of the stock as attested by the stamps affixed to the sales ticket or memorandum, and the owner desires to transfer the said stock to his own name, the sales ticket properly stamped is a sufficient voucher for the transfer."

Other stamp tax rulings from the Internal Revenue Bureau are as follows: Warehousing bonds given by the Internal Revenue Department on distilled liquors are taxable. A member of a Board of Trade usually denominated a commission man is to be regarded as "a commercial broker," and subject to special tax under Paragraph 4 of Section 2 of the war revenue law, if he negotiates sales or purchases of goods as a broker. When grain coming from some local station is transferred through an elevator into cars for shipment, and a warehouse receipt showing weight and grade is issued, the stamp tax of 25 cents must be paid on such receipt. A firm of brokers, whose main office is in one city, and who have a branch office in another city, will be required to pay the special tax of $50 as brokers in both places. A separate special tax stamp is required to be taken out for each place. A wharf receipt given to a shipper, in exchange for which a bill of lading, bearing tax stamp, is issued, does not require a stamp.

In reply to an inquiry regarding the proper manner of affixing internal revenue tax stamps to imported articles, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. B. Howell says: "The stamping of the outside case or cover in lieu of the separate packets, boxes, bottles, &c., would not be in compliance with the law. * * * Stamps are not required to be affixed to such imported goods until the articles are offered or exposed for sale, when the person who so offers or exposes them becomes amenable as manufacturer, under Section 24, to the provisions of Section 20, for selling or removing for consumption or sale, any of the articles mentioned in Schedule B, without affixing thereto the proper stamp or label. No objection would be made if the stamp should be affixed to the articles before shipment from abroad."

The distribution of tax stamps from both the Second and Third District offices yesterday was chiefly to small dealers. The limited supply of proprietary stamps on hand precluded the possibility of either Collector Treat or Collector Eidman complying with the demands of the wholesale druggists and the manufacturers of medicinal preparations. Large consignments of proprietary stamps of all denominations are expected here to-day or to-morrow, and special efforts will be made to supply the needs of wholesale dealers before this week closes.

At the Third District office, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Collector Eidman said that he had a fair supply of stamps yesterday and was able to satisfy all moderate demands. He hoped to prevent any serious annoyance or delays to business men in his district.

Collector Treat said that the new stamp tax law was in fairly good working order in this city, and he believed that the business men generally were honest in their desire to help the Government by paying the war taxes promptly. He had heard no complaints about the burden of the taxes and comparatively little complaint about the delays in the distribution of the stamps. It had been the policy of his office to give first attention to matters that were most pressing in order to avoid the tying up of business in any quarter. The enforcement of the special tax provisions of the law had been held in abeyance until after the urgent demand for tax stamps had been supplied. The Collector now desires that bankers and brokers apply at his office as soon as possible for the blank forms which must be filled out before the applicants can obtain their licenses.

The enforcement of the war revenue law's provision requiring a 10 cent stamp to be affixed to all "certificates of any description required by law, not otherwise specified in this act," imposes a heavy burden on many poor children who are obliged by a State law to obtain from the Health Board a certificate of health and physical fitness before they can apply for employment. Several hundred children applied at the office of the Health Board in the Criminal Court Building in Centre Street for these certificates last week, and a large proportion of them did not have the necessary 10 cents to pay the stamp tax. Many of the destitute ones who were turned away without the coveted certificates manifested a keen and tearful disappointment. Some of the police officers and other employes in the Criminal Court Building depleted their pockets of dimes in order to help some of these little ones out of their troubles.

THRIFTY RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Prices Advanced Much More than the Amount of the Stamp Taxes.

Numerous instances have been reported where retail druggists in this city have increased prices of proprietary articles, perfumes, and soaps to a much greater extent than is necessary to meet the added cost of the internal revenue stamps. A few days ago Collector Treat visited several drug stores unofficially and made small purchases for the purpose of observing how well the retail druggists were obeying the stamp tax law. He found in a number of cases that the increased prices of small articles exceeded the cost of the tax stamps. For instance, an article costing 50 cents must have, under the law, 1¼ cents' worth of stamps. Almost invariably the retail druggists visited by the Collector would offset a stamp tax of 1¼ cents by an advance in price of 5 cents.

A young woman went into a drug store not far from Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street one day last week and asked for a certain brand of perfumery, for which on previous occasions she had paid $1.25. She received the article asked for, but was required to pay $1.35 for it "because of the war tax." On examination she found that the bottle bore only 2½ cents' worth of tax stamps, which was clearly a violation of the law, as the tax on such goods is ⅛ of 1 cent for each 5 cents of value. An article selling for $1.35 should have 3⅜ cents' worth of stamps. A purchaser of four cakes of toilet soap at this same drug store was obliged to pay an advance of 5 cents in price to cover about 1½ cents' worth of tax stamps.

Some of the retail druggists are deriving substantial benefits from the stamp tax law, for while they are able in making their purchases of stock to exact from the manufacturer, or jobber, in many instances discounts equivalent to the stamp tax, they do not hesitate to advance the price of the goods from 5 to 10 cents on the dollar. There are some manufacturers of proprietary articles who stamp all of their bottles and packets before sending them away from the factory, and who do not undertake to

to cover the cost of the tax stamps, and still other manufacturers have increased prices from 5 to 10 per cent.

TAX ON EXPRESS RECEIPTS.

The Action of the Merchants' Association Against the Companies.

The Merchants' Association has heard from two more trade centres in the matter of the complaint of the merchants throughout the country against the express companies on account of the action of the latter in forcing the merchants to pay the stamp tax on express receipts under the War Revenue bill, and which action the Merchants' Association here has protested against for the purpose of getting a basis of action for a test case in the courts, and in which action it has asked the co-operation of the other trade centres of the country.

James F. Buckner, Jr., the Secretary and Superintendent of the Louisville Board of Trade, writes:

> I am directed to say that steps will be taken at once here to bring to the attention of the National authorities specific and well authenticated cases of violation of this law by the express companies, and we see no reason why speedier determination of the disputed point cannot be had in this way than in bringing suit.

E. P. Wilson, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Bureau of Transportation, Cincinnati, says on behalf of that organization:

> We understand that the express companies do not deny that Congress intended that they should issue receipts with stamps affixed. We understand that they ask the shippers of the country to relieve them of this duty because it is burdensome; and, further, because they cannot continue to do business with profit to themselves and pay the tax involved. This does not seem to raise any point of law, but seems to be rather an overture upon the part of the express companies to the commercial men of the country asking a concession to the carriers. It is intimated that if this concession is not made the carriers will be compelled, as a measure of self-protection, to resort to the expedient of advancing their rates in all directions.
>
> There prevails the impression that the rates of the express companies are already as high as competition will permit; that they cannot be made higher unless the express companies combine. It is also intimated that such a combination would involve violation of the Anti-Trust law. It would seem to be the mission of organizations like yours and ours to crystallize the sentiment of the commercial community touching the solution of this discussion by peaceful methods rather than by litigation.

Stamps on Indemnity Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a ruling to the effect that all indemnity bonds must have affixed to them a fifty-cent revenue stamp under the new law, and in addition stamps must be affixed representing one-half of one cent for each dollar or fraction thereof paid as a premium for the bond.

JAMAICA RAILWAY TO BE SOLD.

Government Was Forced to Seize the Property, but Cannot Operate It.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 6.—The immediate future of the intrinsically valuable but presently unprofitable concern known as the Jamaica Railway has just been definitely settled by the Imperial Government. Since the failure of the company to pay its mortgage bonds in January, the property has been a bone of contention between the Manhattan Trust and the Central Trust of New York.

J. P. McDonald, really representing the Manhattan concern, claimed under mortgages to him the right to take the railway. In this connection he made certain proposals to the Jamaica Government, which the Government was desirous of accepting. The elective element in the Legislative Council, however, strenuously opposed the scheme, and a compromise was reached to refer the whole question to the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Within a week or two of this a firm of local lawyers put in a claim on the property, based on priority of mortgage rights, on behalf of the New York Central Trust, moving the Supreme Court to issue an injunction against the company restraining it from disposing of the common stock in the method proposed by Mr. McDonald, and alleging fraud against the rights of the Central Trust.

Now comes the decision of the Secretary of State, which takes legal precedence of all proposals and claims. Briefly, under the Jamaica railways law, in the event of the railway company, as organized under the concession to the West India Improvement Company of New York, being unable to meet its liabilities, the property, with all its assets and liabilities intact, was to revert to the Jamaica Government, the original owners, from whom it was acquired by the W. I. I. Company.

Yesterday the Governor received a cable dispatch from the Colonial Secretary of State intimating that the Trustees for the bondholders in London had made a formal demand that the Jamaica Government take over the railway, in accordance with the terms of the law. Therefore the Government was instructed to take the necessary steps to do so.

The result of this is that the Government of Jamaica now becomes personally responsible for all the outstanding liabilities of the W. I. I. Company. As the Government is personally unprepared to actually assume the working control of the enterprise, it is obvious that it must be put up for tender, and this affords a good opportunity for enterprising American capitalists to secure an excellent investment free from complications.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Another New Short Line of About Twenty Miles Planned for the Adirondack Region.

Steps are being taken to construct a line of railroad from Clearwater to Racquette Lake in the Adirondack region. The distance is nearly twenty miles, and the proposed line, it is believed, would be a valuable feeder to the Adirondack division of the New York Central system.

Clearwater is the first station north of Old Forge, on the Mohawk and Malone Railroad, and the intention is to run the new road from Clearwater to Eagle Bay on Fourth Lake, thence along the bank of the Fourth and the Fifth Lakes to Racquette Lake. Dr. W. Seward Webb and the Thompson Lumber Company are the principal projectors of the new railroad, which, it is thought, can be built in one season.

Receiver for a Railroad Wanted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The Harlan and Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., manufacturers of cars, to-day filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court of this city against the Altoona and Philipsburg Connecting Railroad Company and the Union Trust Company, Trustees of the mortgage dated June 1, 1893, on the railroad, property, and franchises, securing an issue of bonds amounting to $400,000, asking for the foreclosure of the mortgage and the appointment of a receiver. The railroad is eighteen miles long, the line running between Altoona and Philipsburg, Penn., in the Clearfield coal district.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Reorganization Committee of the Wisconsin Central security holders is said to have its plan matured, but is delaying its publication because of suits brought by junior security holders.

M. M. Crane, Attorney General of Texas, has begun suit to forfeit the charter of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway because the road moved its general offices out of that State last January.

President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad calls attention to the fact that within the past month the first iron bridge erected in the State of Ohio has been removed. The bridge was over Salt Creek, on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Muskingum County, and was built in 1851. It was a single span, 71 feet in length and was known as a "Bollman deck truss bridge, with plate girders." Bollman was at that time Chief Engineer of Construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Taxation Suit in Jersey City.

The Tax Commissioners of Jersey City yesterday directed Corporation Counsel McDermott to begin suit against the People's Safe Deposit and Trust Company to compel the company to furnish a list of its stockholders in order that they may be taxed upon the shares they hold. The company claims that the stock owners are not required to pay taxes on the shares. It is understood that the company is acting upon the advice of its President, William C. Hep-

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Corner Sold—Other Sales of Lots and Dwellings—Salesroom Dealings.

Charles S. Kohler & Brother have sold for Charles Blauvelt to James H. Havens the plot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 110.6 by 100.11 by 87 by 103.7. It is said that the buyer will erect three five-story double flats on the plot.

The same brokers have also sold to Mr. Blauvelt the three five-story double flats 134, 136, and 138 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 75 by 100.11, and for William A. Roos the five-story brownstone-front double flat 107 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Urry Goodman to a Mr. Morris, for about $85,000, the two new six-story tenements 210 and 212 Henry Street, 47.2 by 99.

Solomon Jacobs has sold to Nathan Goldstein and Simon Prensky the plot on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, 75 by 100.11. The seller paid $12,000 for this plot at auction less than a week ago. The buyers will improve the property immediately with five-story flats.

Julia Caspar has sold to Jacob Sommer the two five-story flats 58 and 60 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, each 20 by 100, taking in payment three new flats, with stores, on Morris Park Avenue, near Unionport Road.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for John H. Metzler to J. B. Lorge, for $30,000, the five-story flat, with store, 596 Courtlandt Avenue, 29.7 by 80 by 100. The buyer gives in part payment $10,000 and six lots on the east side of Valentine Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, for $25,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 46 East Seventy-sixth Street, 18.8 by 102.2.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the defendant, Harriet Doty, for $31,000, the two-story frame dwelling 52 East Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 235 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,777.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Herbert L. Fordham, referee, 882 to 888 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, runs north 100.5 by west 100 by south 25 by east 22 by south 75.5 to the north side of Fifty-sixth Street by east 78, seven-story brick hotel known as the Grenoble. Due on judgment, $65,576.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Kent, referee, 143 Stanton Street, south side, 57 feet east of Norfolk Street, 23 by 50, three-story brick-front frame tenement with three-story brick extension. Due on judgment, $4,373.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrill, referee, 241 and 243 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $57,776.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter G. Hennessy, referee, 160 East Ninety-third Street, south side, 300.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.6 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,817.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, west side, adjoining land taken for the Croton Aqueduct, 328 by 105.5 and irregular, plot equivalent to 12½ city lots; also the plot included by the northerly line of the aqueduct land, the Harlem River, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, 145 by 107.9, equivalent to 6½ city lots. Subject to mortgages for $12,500.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W Hartridge, referee, 510 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 183.4 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,420; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 25 feet east of Riverside Drive, for four four-story and basement brick dwellings, 22.6, 25, and 30 by 58; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Brendon, achitect; cost, $120,000.

Hoe Street, east side, 50 feet south of Freeman Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling 18 by 32; Charles H. Francisco of 823 Park Avenue, owner; H. B. Van Benschoten, architect; cost, $2,600.

Robbins Avenue, east side, 126.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 21 by 50; Michael Struth of 1,425 Second Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Robbins Avenue, east side, 126.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Michael Struth, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 505 and 507 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick factory; W. C. Smith of 71 Perry Street, owner; L. M. Smith & Son, architect; cost, $850.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 11.

BOULEVARD, w s, 30 ft south of 93d St, 45.4x100x48.4x100.11; Edgar C. Fuller to William P. Rider and another	250
BOULEVARD, w s, 125.8 ft north of 92d St, 45.4x—x48.3x100; William P. Rider to Theresa Reinhardt	1
BREMER AV, s s, 145.5 ft from stone fence and adjacent land of Anderson, Contains 8 3-100 acres; Anna L. Thwaite to Melissa Thwaite	1
BREMER AV, e s, 145.5 ft s w of Mr. Anderson's land, being Lot 44, map of Highbridgeville, and part of Devoe farm; Thomas Thwaite to Anna L. Thwaite	1
HARLEM RIVER, e s, at a point north of Croton Aqueduct, appropriation runs east 379 ft to w s of road leading from High Bridge to Fordham x n e 100x w379 ft to Harlem River x s w 114.6 ft; Sarah Kyle to Mary E. Kyle	1,000
LOT 52, map of portion of Hunt estate; Frederick C. Barthen to Catharine M. Schierenbeck	6,500
PELHAM PARKWAY, n e s, 86.1 ft from Boston Road, runs n e 100 x w 100 x s w 102.8 x s e 100.1; also parcels in Boston Road, Thwaites Place, and William's Bridge Road; Anna L. Thwaite to Melissa Thwaite	1
PELHAM PARKWAY, n e s, 86.1 ft from Boston Road, runs n e 100 x w 100 x s w 102.8 x s e 100.1; also parcels in Boston Road, Thwaite's Place, and William's Bridge Road; Thomas Thwaite to Anna L. Thwaite	1
WOOSTER ST, 201, 24.6x100; Henry Coyle and others, heirs, to Adolph M. Bendheim	1
49TH ST, 359 East, 18.6x40; Sarah Smith to Yache Levinson	1
53D ST, 636 West; Thomas D. Skidmore to Martin I. Hickey and wife, secures note	350
82D ST, s e corner of 5th Av, 125x102.2; the Trustees of Columbia College to Jacob M. Newman	300,000
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft west of Central Park West, 50x100.8; David McClure, referee, to John H. Kearns	32,000
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft west of Central Park West, 50x100.8; John H. Kearns to George A. Fisher	1
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to John H. Kearns	1
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; the House of Good Shepherd to John H. Kearns	1
90TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis to John H. Kearns	1
108TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Patrick Canavan to Samuel Vollman and another	1
118TH ST, n s, 200 ft west of 2d Av, 25x56.11x irreg.; Nicholas Bock to Frederick Storck	6,500
121ST ST, n s, 141 ft e of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Mathilde Cohen to John Wershing	10,000
142D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Samuel Lee to Martin	1,000

Recorded Leases.

CARR, Michael, to Morris Hansen; 388 West St, 4 years 11 months	3,200
REITMAN, Albert, to Rosa Stern; 279 East Houston St, 2 years	2,900
SANDER, William, to John H. McGurk; 110 3d Av, 4 11-12 years	2,800
THE CONTINENTAL REAL ESTATE Holding and Building Company to the New York Law School; 7 and 9 West 18th St, 5 years	4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Elizabeth Coyle; 201 Wooster St, 1 year	20,000
CARSON, Thomas, to Alexander McCormick; s w corner of Pilgrim Av and Evelyn Place, 2 years	2,500
CIANCHETTI, Giuseppe, to Martin J. Keogh; s w corner of Ash Av and Elm St, William's Bridge, 3 years	2,100
CROSBY, Abner L., to Anna E. Woolsey; n w s of Briggs Av, 402.4 ft n of Travers St, 1 year	750
DITTMAR, Valentine, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 106 Prince St and 120½ Greene St, leasehold, demand	4,400
FISHER, George A., to Charles H. Smith; n s of 90th St, 275 ft west of Central Park West, 2 years	2,500
GOLDSMITH, Gabriel, to Robert B. Johnston, as trustee, &c.; n s of 81st St, 256.3 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	8,000
GLASIER, Joseph B., to Caroline Glasier; n s of Orchard St, adjoining land of Thomas Martin, City Island, 5 years	$500
HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to Daniel Dober; n s of 107th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 1-3 year	4,000
HAMBLEN, Jona E., trustee, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of 9th Av and 52d St, 1 year	14,000
HANSEN, Morris, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 388 West St, saloon lease, demand	5,000
HEWLETT, Henrietta S., to Alfred P. Schultz; 116 West 131st St, re-recorded, 1 month	2,000
HOW, Elizabeth P., to Martha Gamble; lot 139 and adjacent 5 ft of lot 138, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 2 years	3,200
KEARNS, John H., to David McClure, referee; n s of 90th St, 275 ft west of Central Park West, 2 years	17,500
KEARNS John H., to David McClure, referee; n s of 90th St, 275 ft west of Central Park West, 2 years	10,000
KUNZ, Joseph, to the Washington Trust Company; 227 West 20th St, 5 years	10,000
McCANN, Margaret E., to Josephine L. J. Graham, executrix, &c.; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 7 years	8,000
McDONALD, Isabella A., to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 30th St, 259.10 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year	1,000
McSHANE, Maria I., to the Trustees of the New York East Annual Conference; s e s of Van Corlear Place, 314.4 ft s w of Wicker Place, 1 year	500
MOORE, Frank W., to William Bradley & Son; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 29.11 ft n of 111th St, 3 months	1,372
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to the Trustees of Columbia College; s e corner of 5th Av and 82d St, 2 years	70,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to the Trustees of Columbia College; e s of 5th Av, 27.2 ft s of 82d St, 2 years	45,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to the Trustees of Columbia College; e s of 5th Av, 52.2 ft s of 82d St, 2 years	45,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to the Trustees of Columbia College; e s of 5th Av, 77.2 ft s of 82d St, 2 years	45,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to the Trustees of Columbia College; s s of 82d St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years	20,000
SCHUCK, William, to Jane C. McDowell; s e side of Van Corlears Place, 434.4 ft s w of Wicker Place, 3 years	3,000
SHIPMAN, Herbert A., to Bradley L. Eaton; 168th St, n e corner of Brook Av, 1 year	2,200
SPRINGER, Michael, to Henry Goltze; e s of Avenue A, 61.5 ft n of 88th St, 3 years	500
THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to E. Leonard Schiller; w s of West End Av, 25.2 ft s of 81st St, 1 year	1,400
THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Marie True; s w corner of West End Av and 81st St, 1 year	4,200
WALTER, Frederick R., to George Ehret; 120 East Houston St, leasehold, demand	4,000
WERSHING, John, to Mathias Rock; 111 East 121st St, 5 years	7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHARD, Ella, to Henry A. Bogert	$600
FEETER, Margaret C., to Robert J. Hubbard	12,500
GORDON, John J., to Union Granite Company	Nom.
HENWOOD, Francis de S., to Eldred A. Carley	2,025
SCHULTZ, Alfred P., to L. Shanley Davis	2,000

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 67th St, 76.7x100; Frederic P. Sands against Patrick Merrigan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sands & de Peyster.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 54.2 ft n of 167th St, 26.2x122.4x25x114.4; Rosetta Spring against Patrick Merrigan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sands & de Peyster.

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 75th St, 17.2x79.6; Edward F. Kienle against James K. Atkinson and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

LOT 54, map of property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, Fordham Ridge, 24th Ward; Annie Goldberg against Morris Lewine and another, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, E. T. Goldberg.

MARKET ST, 18; Rebecca Berman against Louis Frank, (action to impress trust;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

3D AV, 645; Manhattan Railway Company against William G. Wagner and another, trustees, &c., and others, (condemnation proceedings;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

97TH ST, n w corner of 4th Av, 200x100.10; A. Morton Ferris, individually, and others, executrics, &c., against Richard C. Voth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 106th St, 25x100; J. Schwarzwalder & Sons against A. Quackenbush, owner; Alexander R. Hutchinson, contractor	40
BLEECKER ST, n s, 180 ft w of Broadway, 21x61; Otto Reissmann against H. Mundheim, owner and contractor	47
FREEMAN ST, s s, whole front from Fox, or Simpson, St, to Intervale Av, 75x—; Thomas McCloskey against Annita and Cornelius Olsen, owners; John F. Niebuhr, contractor	36
7TH AV, n w corner of 131st St, 25x100; H. B. Coho & Co. against Alphonse Hogenauer, owner; Manhattan Steam Heating Company, contractor	38
134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against Mary F. Connor, owner; Greater New York Iron Works, contractor	750
162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of Boulevard, or 11th Av, 150x100; Robert Morgan against William N. Gill, trustee, owner and contractor	410

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, s e corner of 173d St, 74.9x99.6x84.6x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company with Elias Feldman, 13 payments	$28,300

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wallach vs. Bram.
2—Merchants' Nat. Bk. of St. P. vs. Lemon.
3—Palmer vs. Cram.
4—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
5—Herzfeld vs. Reinach.
6—Phalen vs. Dickerman.
7—Edson vs. House of Mercy.
8—Edson vs. St. Luke's Hospital.
9—In re Schiederberg.
10—Hollis vs. First.
11—Stegmann vs. Ruegl.
12—In re Austin.
13—Fleischman vs. Smith
14—In re Bean.
15—Schreier vs. Schreier.
16—McDonald vs. O'Neill
17—Buckbee vs. Isaacs.
18—Douglas vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
19—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furniture Co.
20—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
21—Russell vs. Clayton.
22—Weil vs. Brandenstein.
23—Pettit vs. Pulleyn.
24—Teeter vs. Faulkner.
25—People ex rel. Pettigrew vs. Fromme.
26—Bondoine vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
27—Burton vs. Maloy.
28—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
29—Edson vs. Parsons.
30—Browne vs. Browne.
31—Norden vs. Ryan.
32—Tracy vs. McCrorken
33—McGovern vs. Hymes
34—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
35—Schulich vs. Bissell.
36—March vs. Schulte.
37—Annesley vs. Leighton.
38—Ten Eyck vs. Jacob & Skinner Realty Co.
39—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
40—Rosenkranz vs. Rosenkranz.
41—Grunwald vs. Heine.
42—In re Mayor, &c.
43—Denmark vs. Denmark.
44—Munson Belting Co. vs. Austin.
45—Cooper vs. Cooper.
46—Edson vs. Parsons.
47—Ronsheimer vs. McCauley.
48—Shipman vs. Moore.
49—In re Loogan.
50—Bronx Gas & El. L. Co. vs. City of N. Y.
51—Cohen vs. Morgan Envelope Co.
52—In re Hulbert Bros. & Co.
53—Goodrich vs. Brosnan.
54—Smith vs. Will & Banner Co.
55—Faber vs. Ritch.
56—Zinsser vs. Zinsser.
57—Rector, &c., Church of Incarnation vs. Carpenter.
58—Quinn vs. York.
59—Bowen vs. Bowen.
60—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Pellman.
61—Rose vs. Rose.
62—Nogues vs. Dupont.
63—In re Hoffman.
64—Downes vs. Foley.
65—People, &c., vs. Bernan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Gordon for the People.—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Aaron D. Farmer.
2—John Hagan.
3—Mary E. Burke.
4—Cecilia Wildberger.
5—August Weymann.
7—David Lindo.
8—Isaac H. Reed.
9—Ann Leonard.
10—Eliza Cauldwell.
11—Caroline K. Wright.
12—Henry Kolsch.
13—Andrew J. Dwinello.
14—Francis Byrne.
15—Walter J. Bradley.
16—Alice S. Bradley.
17—Frederick Weiss.
18—John Sullivan.
19—Maurice H. Zeiger.
20—Cunigunda Baiker.
21—Mary Cashin.
22—Genaviva Schrank.
23—Frederick Kessler.
24—Patrick Byrne.
25—Joseph Richardson.
26—Same.
27—Fritz Pulschen.
28—Mary Samek.
29—Anna Sutherland.
30—Lizzie Goering.
31—Arabella McMullen.
32—Michael Mooney.
33—John Patterson.
34—Annette W. W. Hicks-Lord.
35—Henry J. Schmidt.
36—John D. Baumann.
37—Bridget Ennis.
38—Henry J. McCollum.
39—Louis M. Hadden.
40—Frank D. Dodge.
41—Karl Gebhardt.
42—Katharina Steinmetz.
43—Alphonsus A. Franck
44—Henry J. Newton.
45—Patrick Fay.
46—Patrick Sheehan.
47—Winifred Austin.
48—Ledyard Avery.
49—Peter Mead.
50—John B. Haskin.
51—Ann or Annie Donovan.
52—Owen McGuinness.
53—Henry D. Ritter.
54—William Ottman.
55—Jacob Lerch.
56—William H. Aspinwall.
57—Johanna Jung.
58—Richard S. Ely.
59—John J. Galnar.
60—Maryana Wolcynska.
61—Mary A. McGovern.
62—Lena Leuhseuring.
63—Owen McGuinness.
64—William Daily.
65—Margaret Sheehan.
66—Patrick Sheehan.
67—John Dietschi.
68—Charles Bachmann.
69—Bertha Johnston.
70—Lillian A. Leeds or Lyons.
71—Carl Rommelsbacher.
72—Daniel O. C. Larcey.
73—Johanna Lichtenstein
74—Henry S. Ives.

Wills for Probate.
At 10 A. M.
Thomas Doherty.
At 10:30 A. M.
Silas Davis,
Lawrence Stone,
Maurice Reid.
At 11 A. M.
Schaunette Stern,
John A. Hardenbergh.
At 2 P. M.
Seligman H. Strouse.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 11 A. M. 293—Slattery vs. Lemon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.

1—Robert Murray.
2—Jacob Mulligan.
3—Charles E. Mather.
4—Ruth Williams, George Adams.
5—Sarah Thomas.
6—Alphonso Jackson.
7—William Harris.
8—Andrew Sweeney.
9—Louise Barbour. Pleadings.
1—Edward G. Sipperly.
2—E. William Wagner.
3—Richard E. Voraver.
4—Flora Klinofsky, alias Flora Walzer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Cowan for the People.

1—William W. Howell.
2—James Howard.
3—Charles O. Keller.
4—James Scott.
5—Charles Williams.
6—John Powers.
7—William H. O. Waldron.
8—Charles Kiernan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Weismann vs. Weismann—Horace Secor. Weigel vs. Schilinski—Henry M. Gescheidt. Kempner vs. Fine—Jonn J. Sullivan. Loring vs. Juster—Jacob Marks. Spafford vs. McCone—William C. Senges. Matter of Saxe—Edward Browne.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—People, &c. vs Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company—Rollin M. Morgan. Tiffany vs. Ryan—Augustine R. McMahon. Fourier vs. Lamb—E. H. Daly. Farrell vs. Larsen—J. E. Owens. Matter of Hautam—Francis J. Hopson.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Schepherd vs. the Mayor, &c.—James Kearney.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Mary B. Hughes vs. John Vollmer—Peter Eagen. Matter of Arthur E. Gough—Wilbur Larramore.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—American and Foreign Christian Union vs. Alice Davies—Frank J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Annie Keelen, James O'Brien, William O'Brien, Thomas Herring, Robert Burke, John Smith, Patrick Kearns, Henry Griffin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of John Edmondson, Caroline Bartram, Jacob Huber, Louise Heyinger, Michael Moloughney, Julius C. Schrachter, Abraham Johnston, and Mary A. Crane.

The estate of Annie M. Wheeler.

TRACED BY A MATCH SAFE.

Rochester Man Learns of His Father's Drowning Abroad.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—On May 27 an unknown man was found drowned in the Thames, London, England. In his pocket was a matchsafe bearing the name and address of W. G. Aumiller, 37 Pryor Street, Rochester, N. Y. Coroner Hicks of London wrote to Chief Cleary to learn if the safe belonged to Aumiller and if he was missing. A description of the unknown man accompanied the letter.

Mr. Aumiller was found, but he said he could not identify the man. He had a matchsafe such as the one described in the letter, but he recalled losing it at Lincoln Park, near Rochester, last Fall. The Rochester papers printed an account of the matter and to-day Harry Organ, who lives near Lincoln Park, told the police that he found a matchsafe such as the one described and gave it to his father, who shortly left for England to visit a brother. He has not heard from him since, and as the description of the unknown man tallies with that of his father, he thinks it must be his father who was drowned.

Mrs. Mudge Gets a Divorce.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—Justice Werner of the Supreme Court has granted Mrs. Anne Mudge of New York an absolute divorce from her husband, Henry S. Mudge, well known in Boston and New York. The decree was handed down by default. Mrs. Mudge is at present living with a friend at Portageville, in Wyoming County. Mr. Mudge is supposed to be in New York.

Armed Men Seize a Schooner.

PHILLIPSBURG, Quebec, July 11.—The schooner Redfin of Stamford, Conn., under seizure here for infraction of the fishery laws, was captured by four men with loaded revolvers last night, who overpowered the Government crew and headed the schooner for Burlington, Vt.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

$50 PER MONTH.
714 EAST 138th STREET.
THREE-STORY
Basement and cellar, high stoop brick and
Brownstone Dwelling
containing ten rooms and bath; every modern convenience; this house has just been thoroughly renovated and decorated throughout, and has also been equipped with new and unique gas fixtures; positively a great bargain; watchman on premises.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th Street.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Lot 24x102 for Private Residence;
Choice location in the Eighties, between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. Apply to
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
61 PINE STREET.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
The most famous representative hotel in America. New as the newest. Always fresh and clean. The location on Madison Square is the finest in the city.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO., Proprietors.
Cable Address "Fifth."

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

106TH STREET, 151 WEST.—Highest point between Central Park and Riverside; first floor vacant only; 6 rooms and bath; tiled floor; open plumbing; gas and coal ranges combined; neat and well-kept apartment house; charming neighborhood; ideal house for a small family; special inducement to those going housekeeping.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT.—Ideal cottage on ocean, Lawrence Beach; 20 miles from New York; no kitchen; meals next door; $275 for season. Apply by letter to CORTLANDT IRVING, 59 Liberty St., New York.

A CURE FOR BLINDNESS

A Peculiar Method of Inhalation Invented by George H. Cassidy.

MAY BE TRIED ON C. B. ROUSS

John P. Martin, Said to Have Been Blind for Eleven Years, Demonstrates that His Sight Has Partially Returned.

In the presence of a number of well-known physicians and oculists yesterday afternoon a case of particular interest to the medical fraternity, and having features that impress the lay mind as remarkable, was publicly tested and gave fairly satisfactory results. The subject, John P. Martin of 192 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan, has been totally blind, it is claimed, for eleven years, during which time he has submitted to the hands of hundreds of oculists and medical men without obtaining relief.

Recently he has been treated by a peculiar method of medication by inhalation at the office of George H. Cassidy, 220 West Forty-fifth Street, and yesterday he proved he was able to see articles as small as a penny and to read poster type at some distance from his face.

Those present at the tests, which were made at Mr. Cassidy's office, were Dr. F. M. Michael, consulting oculist at the State Hospital, Binghamton, and formerly surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; Dr. W. H. Morse of 153 East Seventy-seventh Street, Dr. P. D. Shultz, formerly physician in charge of the Loomis Sanitarium; Dr. Robert Farries of 166 East Eighty-first Street; a Commissioner in Lunacy, Mr. Cassidy, and several newspaper men.

Forms of large size were readily named by Mr. Martin, and smaller articles where the light and shadow were sharply contrasted were comprehended by him as easily. A dime held in the palm of the hand he could not clearly see, but when a quarter was placed in the hand before him he immediately recognized it. Colors he seemed unable to distinguish other than to say whether they were light or dark. His distinction between light and shadow was so fine that he described the pattern of a shirt front with a design in minute dark stripes running horizontally. An oculist's test card was held about two yards from his face and several of the coarser styles of type were read by him. Dr. Michael said his vision was 3-100, as an oculist would describe it. That is to say, not perfectly returned, but on the way to complete restoration.

In medical terms, Martin had been suffering from white atrophy of the optic nerve, by which is meant a congestion of the optic nerve caused by a clot impeding or preventing the circulation. Martin said that his case had been pronounced hopeless by several physicians of this city, and that he had received no relief from constant treatment he had undergone for several years.

Mr. Cassidy said that he had tried to avoid publicity in connection with his system, and that Martin had been brought in to him for treatment without solicitation. He explained his system as including the administration of ordinary drugs through a gas into the lungs of the patient, and says he is willing to make it public, except the nature of the gas he uses. This is his invention, and he calls it a modified ozone, an ozone with the irritable qualities eliminated.

Martin's case has been followed with especial interest for some years because it was pronounced almost precisely similar to the affliction of Charles Broadway Rouss, the millionaire merchant. For some time Martin was paid to undergo treatment in the hope that suggestions of value might be obtained for Mr. Rouss's blindness.

Mr. Rouss was invited to be present with a representative and physician at the tests yesterday, but he did not receive the invitation until too late. At his business office yesterday A. J. Smith, his private secretary, said that the recent experimenting upon Martin had no connection with the case of Mr. Rouss. Martin, he said, was receiving a small sum weekly from Mr. Rouss, but not as payment for any service.

"Mr. Rouss would undoubtedly give one million or even two million dollars to regain his eyesight," said Mr. Smith, "but he has made no agreement with Mr. Cassidy."

Mr. Cassidy believes he can promise that Martin's eyesight will be so completely restored within thirty days that he can read fine print. He will then be ready to treat Mr. Rouss if the merchant desires.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I., TO N. Y. CITY
By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.
HOTEL NEW POINT,
Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms.
E. HATHAWAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T.F.Silleck,Mgr.; J.P.Greaves,Asst.Mgr.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

THE LOCH MERE,
Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling.
SAM. E. JOHNSON.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque, boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Full orchestra and concerts daily.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates.
BOATING—GOLF—BICYCLE OVAL.
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
opposite Hotel Earlington.
THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
European methods for treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Insomnia, and Kidney Diseases. Diagram of rooms, rates, and all information sent on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK
TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and
LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A. M., over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station, baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open from May to November.
W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HOTEL DAVARDO,
Saratoga, Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; 6 to $8 per week; low rates for June, free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 2?

Lake George.

Hotel Woodfin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel., Telp'e; Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

New England.

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—NEW passenger elevator, furniture, and equipment; house more attractive than ever. High altitude, charming scenery, pleasant drives. No malaria or mosquitoes. Golf. Excellent cuisine. Booklet sent on application, or call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.
GEO. H. BROWNE, Manager.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
NOW OPEN.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars at Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
NOW OPEN.
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
SPECIAL RATE. $10 TO $15 A WEEK.
I. STROUD HINKSON.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

THE LOX-HURST.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts.
LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y.
All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. B. D. VIALL.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
Brighton Beach Races.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N.Y.
Boats connecting with Express Trains. No stops. LEAVE DAILY, 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

Manhattan Beach
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

Rockaway Beach
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12.20, 1:20, (1:50 Saturday only,) 2:20, (2:50 Saturday only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Saturday only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE Subject to Change—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 7th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SUMMER TOURS.
Pleasant Vacation Excursions under Personal Escort, occupying from ONE to THREE WEEKS, leave at frequent intervals during the season for the Principal Summer Resorts, including Lakes George and Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, White Mountains, the Great Lakes, the Rockies, &c. Special Tour to the YELLOWSTONE PARK, July 15th, via the Great Lakes, including Omaha Exposition and Chicago, occupying THREE WEEKS. All Traveling Expenses Included. Also Travel Tickets Only to all points by all Routes. Programmes, Estimates, and Circulars free from THOS. COOK & SON. 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wants a situation for a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; seashore preferred. 138 West 70th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an English woman as first-class cook in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; no objection to country; has first-class personal reference. 119 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do washing, ironing, and housecleaning. 81 Charles St., fourth floor, rear.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant nursery governess in Christian family; very competent with children; good references. Mlle. R., 161 West 32d St., care Mrs. Patterson.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; thoroughly competent; not afraid of work; best city references; temperate habits. M. F., 137 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent maid, French preferred; good dressmaker and packer; first-class city references necessary. Apply, 60 West 54th St., Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—Wet nurse; healthy young woman. Call, with baby, 7 East 65th St., to-day, 11 to 1, or Wednesday morning, before 10.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Valet or attendant for elderly nervous gentleman; must be Scotch, English, or American. Call before 2 o'clock Tuesday at 743 Madison Av.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the BROOKLYN BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed.

In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter in Part VI. of said court by the Honorable Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 17th day of May, 1898, and a supplemental order of resettlement entered herein on the 7th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit: certificate of stock No. 80 (eighty) of the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their claims at the office of the corporation, said Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August, 1898.—New York, July 11th, 1898.
jy12-1aw4wTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, July 5, 1898.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City (Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx) for the year 1898 have been finally completed and have been delivered to and filed with the Municipal Assembly of said city, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William D. Oberndorf, 46 East 87th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Paula Jakobi, 250 W. 21st Street, N. Y. City; Bertha Reizenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Caroline Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Pauline Weiler, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Audrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 158 E. 60th Street, N. Y. City; Messrs. Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Samuel Milius, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy12-1aw6wTu&au23

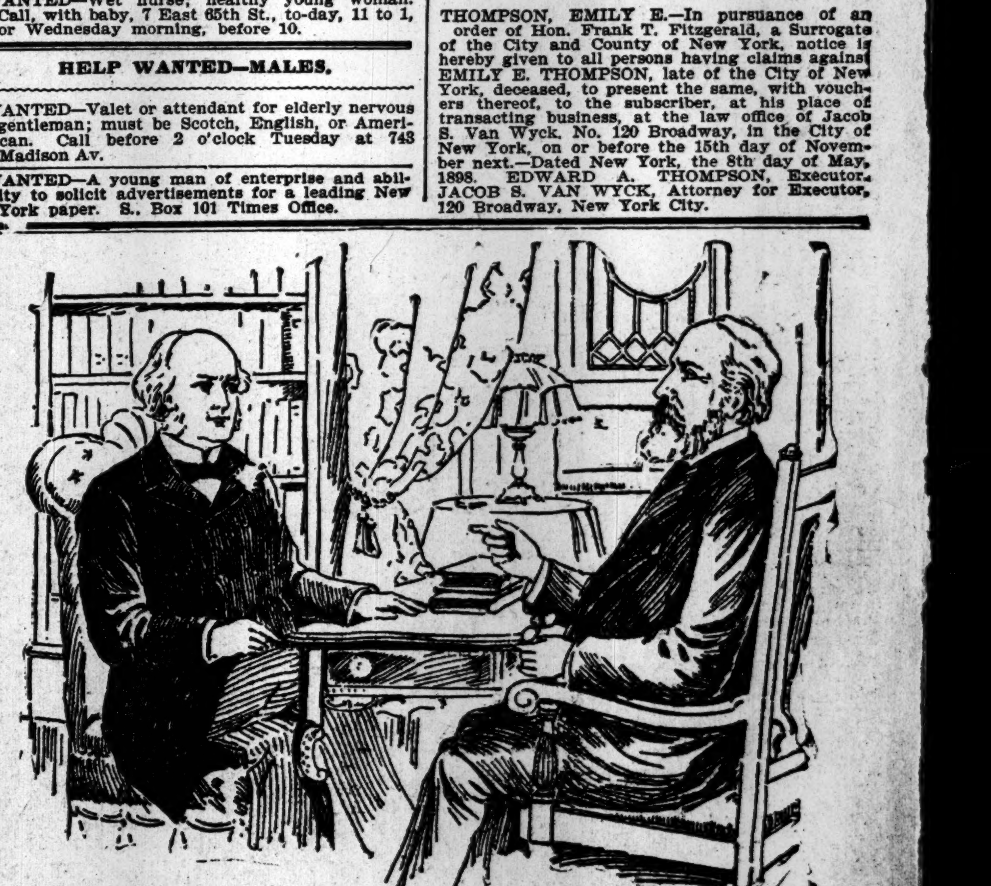
PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my24-1aw6mTu

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.



A prominent physician of New York City, while discussing the merits of Ripans Tabules with a brother M. D., gave utterance to strong expressions of approval, saying: "Several years ago I asserted that if one wished to become a philanthropist, and do a beneficent deed—one that would help the whole human race—nothing could be better than to procure the Roosvelt Hospital prescription, which is the basis of the Ripans Tabules, and cause it to be put up in the form of a ketchup and distributed among the poor." This opinion was given long before the Ripans Chemical Company discovered the better way of reducing the substances mentioned in the prescription to a powder, and compressing them into Tabules more convenient than ketchup and less exposed to injury from temperature or accident. The Ripans Tabules have another advantage: the self-respecting poor need not be indebted to a charity for a medicine that can be bought for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels One to Five, both inclusive; Numbers Eleven to Eighteen, both inclusive; Numbers Twenty-nine to Thirty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Six and Seven; Plots Numbers Nineteen to Twenty-two, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Thirty-seven to Thirty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Fifty to Fifty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Sixty-six to Seventy-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-one to Eighty-three, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-two to Ninety-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty-eight and Forty-nine; Plots Numbers Eight and Nine; Plots Numbers Fifty-four to Fifty-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Eighty-four to Eighty-seven, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-two to Seventy-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ninety-six to Ninety-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Twenty-three to Twenty-six, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Forty to Forty-two, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Ten, Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Forty-three, Forty-four, Forty-five, Forty-six, Forty-seven, Eighty-eight to Ninety-one, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred to One Hundred and Five, both inclusive; Plots Sixty to Sixty-five, both inclusive; Plots Numbers Seventy-six to Seventy-nine, both inclusive; Plots Numbers One Hundred Twenty-five to One Hundred and Thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

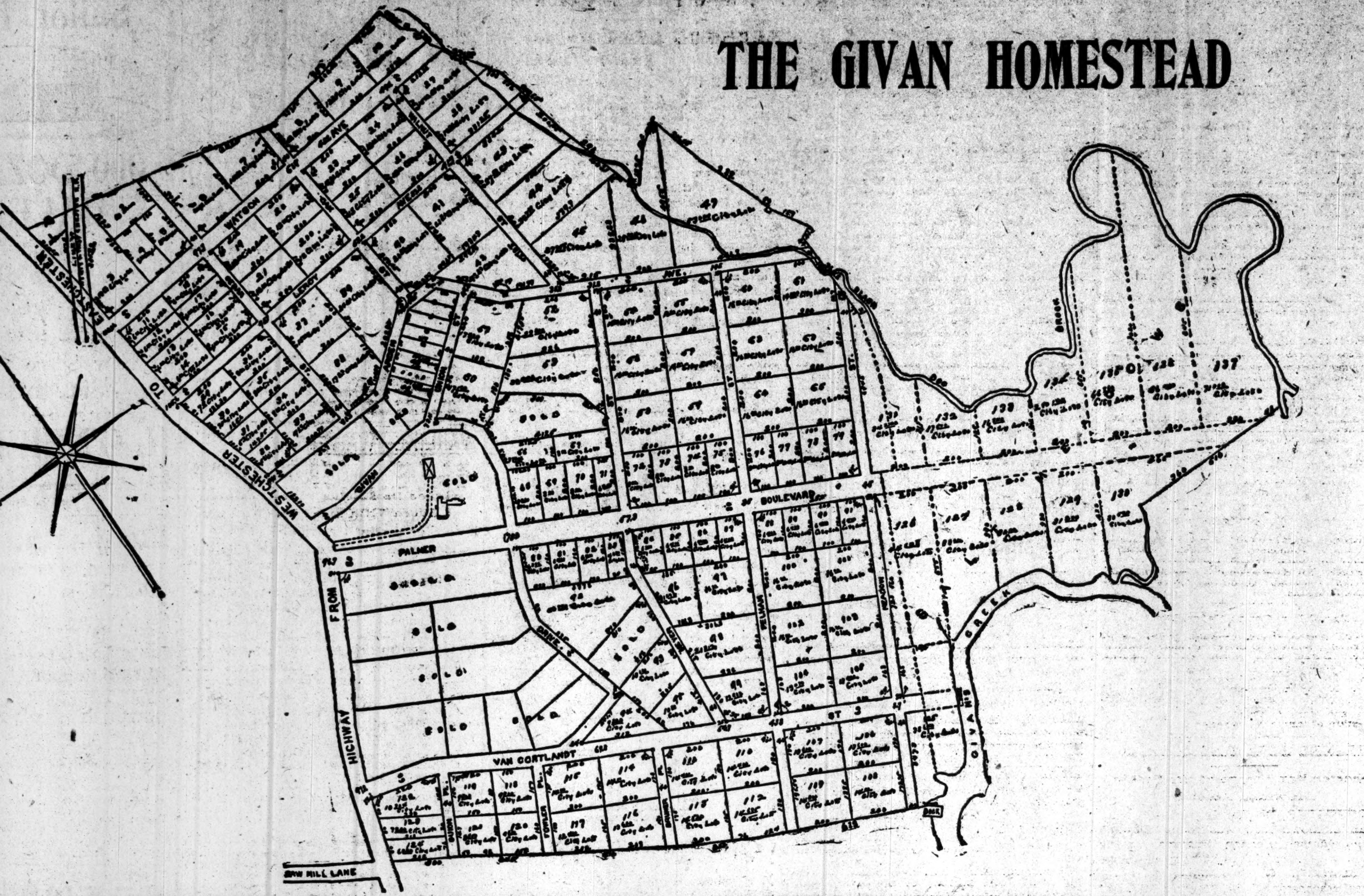
The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $20,125.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,582.82.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The sale of the above described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, July 20th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD



SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before th Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVID J. RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375-379 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City. jy5-1aw6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

KOHLER, ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa Emmerson, Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Buttles, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharine Dugro, Maud S. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Griswold, all the heirs and all the next of kin Elizabeth Köhler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Köhler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

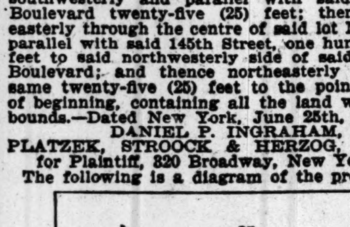
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., plaintiff, against ANTONIA POLLOCK, individually and as administratrix, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being at East Morrisania, in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, being part of the lot known and distinguished on a certain map entitled Map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, Co. of Westchester, N. Y., surveyed by O. C. Buckhout, Civil Engineer, N. Y., July 12, 1857, and now on file in the Register's office of the County of Westchester by the No. 66, (sixty-six,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of the Southern Boulevard, (formerly Beach Avenue,) distant southwesterly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet from the southwesterly corner of said Southern Boulevard and 145th Street; and running thence northwesterly along lot No. 67 on said map and parallel with said 145th Street one hundred feet (100); thence southwesterly and parallel with said Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; thence southeasterly through the centre of said lot No. 66 and parallel with said 145th Street, one hundred (100) feet to said northwesterly side of said Southern Boulevard; and thence northeasterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,754.55 with interest thereon from the 8th day of June, 1898, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $234.08, with interest from June 22nd, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of prior mortgages, taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,200.—Dated New York, June 25th, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
je28-2aw3wTu&Th&jy2

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je21-1aw6wT

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LE ROY, HERMAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Augusta King, Susan Le Roy Dresser, Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, Natalie B. Brown, Pauline G. W. Merrill, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pauline Le Roy French, Herman S. Le Roy, Robert C. Le Roy, Henry W. Le Roy, Julia Thatcher, Frederick G. Le Roy, Elizabeth Dale, Robert T. Emmett, Edward F. Emmett, and Bache McE. Whitlock, as executors of and trustees under will of Jane Edgar, deceased, Daniel Edgar, Le Roy Edgar, Newbold Edgar, Catherine Phelps, Webster A. Edgar, Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mary E. Thorndike, Herman Le Roy Edgar, Lucille R. Edgar, Augusta L. Jones, Emma Ogden, Thomas Newbold, Frederick R. Newbold, Catherine A. Newbold, Edith Newbold, A. Newbold Morris, and all other persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LE ROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as next of kin, legatees, devisees, creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Herman Le Roy, deceased, left unadministered, should not be granted unto Stuyvesant Le Roy of the City of Newport, Rhode Island, the petitioner herein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Ar- [L. S.] nold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y. je14-1aw6mTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

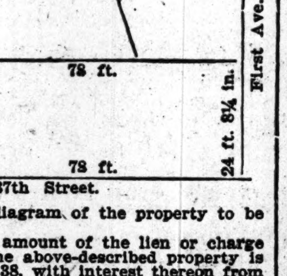
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.

IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER,
jy12-2aw3wTu&F&au1 Referee.

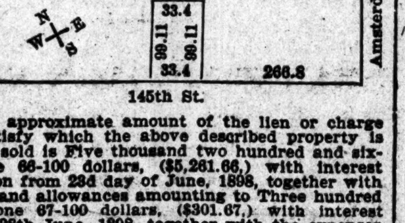
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from 23d day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from 28th June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars, ($1,050.00,) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $80,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.

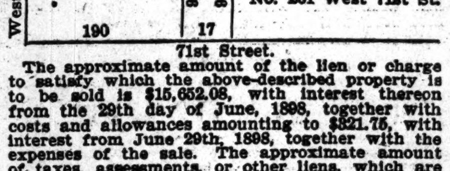
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
jy5-2aw3wTu&F&jy27

MACHINERY.

GAS and kerosene engines; Mietz & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE CORPORATION OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the City of New York, plaintiff, against ELIZA MILLS and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-first Street distant one hundred and ninety feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-first Street and West End (formerly Eleventh) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Seventy-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,652.08, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from June 29th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $711.60 and interest.—Dated New York, July 1st, 1898.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Referee.
jy5-2aw3wTu&F&jy26

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu......July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu...........Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu............Sept. 13, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Bretagne.....July 16	La Touraine......Aug. 6
La Navarre.......July 23	La Bretagne......Aug. 13
La Gascogne.....July 30	La Normandie...Aug. 20

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM	F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct

Patria, July 16, 3:30 P.M.	Pennsylvania, Au. 6, 9 AM
Phoenicia, July 30, 2 PM	Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Kensington.......July 13	Friesland.........July 27
Noordland.........July 20	Southwark.........Aug. 3
*Chester...........July 23	Westernland......Aug. 10

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, July 13, Noon	Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon	Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Cymric, July 27, Noon	Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon	Cymric, Aug. 30........

Saloon rates, $65 and upwards according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MASSACHUSETTS.........................July 16
MANITOBA..................................July 23
MINNEWASKA..............................July 30
MOHAWK.....................................Aug. 6
MOBILE.......................................Aug. 13

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, July 16, Noon	Anchoria, July 2, Noon
Ethiopia, July 23, Noon	Furnessia, Aug. 20, Noon

Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin:
Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage:
Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, July 16, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM.
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., July 23, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, July 16, 2 PM	Lucania, Aug. 6, 9 A M
Umbria, July 23, 9 AM	Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM
Aurania, July 30, Noon	Campania, Aug. 20, 8 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria.........July 16	Alexandra........July 30
Boadicea.........July 23	Winifreda.........Aug. 6

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Jan. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27

Fast route to the Philippine Islands.

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

WARRIMOO, July 28. AORANGI, Aug. 25.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From Foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 "Congressional Lim.," (all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M. 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00, A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:30, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30, A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty Street only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45 (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati, due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain Points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

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Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
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Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9.00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9.15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2.00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited—Fast mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7.30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9.15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

TICKETS, LOCAL TIME CARDS, AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SAVINGS AND THE BONDS

Figures Show that Few Deposits Have Been Withdrawn This Month.

WHAT BANK OFFICIALS SAY

The Belief that Depositors Would Withdraw Funds After Getting Interest Not Sustained—President Townsend Says "Popular Loan" Is a Misnomer.

Depositors in the savings banks in this city are not withdrawing their funds to invest in the 3 per cent. war loan bonds, as it was expected they would after July 1, as soon as the interest on their deposits had been allowed. The officers of the various savings institutions are unanimous in this statement, and in some instances the deposits so far this month have exceeded those for a corresponding period of last year, and the withdrawals in some instances have been less.

When the loan was first announced a great rush on savings banks deposits was expected, and when it did not come it was maintained that depositors were shrewdly waiting for their semi-annual interest, when the withdrawals would begin. Now that the interest has been reckoned, and the withdrawals have still not materialized, financiers claim more strongly than ever that the popular feature of the loan has not been a success.

Bank officials point out that there are more reasons than that of interest which have withheld depositors from drawing their money. In some cases they would lose 1 per cent., in others one-half of 1 per cent., by buying bonds, not counting any premium that the bonds might bring, and with this feature few depositors are acquainted, but there is the question of what poor people are to do with the bonds when they get them.

It is a fact that many small depositors put money in savings banks as much for safekeeping as for interest, and this feature would be lost if they bought bonds, which might be lost or stolen. While in the case of savings banks a small sum can be drawn for immediate use in case of emergencies, the holder of a bond would have to dispose of it before he could get any part of his investment. All these points are made, as well as the one that the Government pays but 3 per cent., while the banks pay 3½ and 4 per cent., to account for the lack of interest in the loan taken by savings banks' depositors.

Mr. Townsend's Ideas.

John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, in speaking of this matter yesterday, said:

> Previous to the declaration of war there was a feeling that trouble was brewing between the United States and Spain, and during April we lost in deposits net about $614,000. May conditions were just about equal, while in June we went ahead $1,101,000, the largest increase of deposits in the history of the bank. To be exact, the deposits in June were $1,615,948.29 and the drafts $514,200.86. These deposits exceed those of June, 1897, by $300,000, and that does not look much like bond buying. For July, including to-day, our withdrawals were $95,000, while for the same period of time last year they were $112,000. It is possible that some of the money withdrawn went for bonds, but I do not think much of it went that way.
>
> I do not think that savings banks in the Eastern or Middle States will be affected, and it's a mistake to call it a popular loan. Secretary Gage does not believe in it any more than I do, and he told me that he did not think the popular subscription would be very large. But, he said, Congress had passed the law, and he was putting it into effect. We were asked to subscribe in the names of our clerks and employes, but we refused, as did most of the other savings banks. Many large corporations pursued a different plan, and when the subscriptions are closed I think it will be found that not a very large proportion will have been bona fide popular subscriptions.
>
> Figuring that the bonds are worth 102, and that the Government could have sold them at that, the loss on the present issue would be $4,000,000, a sum worth while figuring on. As against this they offer the people an investment of 1 per cent. less than we are paying them.

Withdrawals at Other Banks.

Controller Ledwith of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, whose interest rate is 3½ per cent., said that the withdrawals for nine days in July of this year were only about $20,000 more than last year, and the deposits were heavier. He said there had been few inquiries about the bonds, and he thought that only a small percentage of savings bank depositors were buying them.

Treasurer James Quinlan of the Greenwich Savings Bank said that for seven days in July this year the deposits had been $470,000 and the drafts $555,000, while for the same period of 1897 the bank had received $539,000 in deposits and paid out $552,000.

President Merritt Trimble of the Bank for Savings said there might be some persons patriotic enough to take out money that was paying 4 per cent. and put it in again at 3 per cent., but he thought the percentage was small. In his bank, he said, the drafts and deposits were about the same as last year.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings shows a decided gain over July of last year, the Dry Dock Institution for Savings is doing its normal July business, and the Metropolitan Savings Bank has increased its deposits so far this month by $100,000.

THE BIG WAR LOAN.

Bankers Believe the Entire Issue of $200,000,000 of Bonds Will Go to Small Subscribers.

A Wall Street banker who has taken much interest in the subscriptions to the $200,000,000 3 per cent. war loan estimated yesterday that between 130,000 and 140,000 subscriptions had been received for the new bonds in amounts of $500 and less. These subscriptions, he thought, would take about $75,000,000 of the issue, and he believed that there were a sufficient number of other small subscriptions to cover the entire issue of $200,000,000, without taking into account any of the subscriptions exceeding $10,000.

As the result of its collection of a large number of small subscriptions to the loan, the United States Sub-Treasury was a creditor at the New York Clearing House yesterday in the sum of about $71,000. These collections, it was explained, offset large disbursements for war expenses which otherwise would have made the Sub-Treasury a debtor at the Clearing House.

Some of the larger National banks in the Wall Street district have been turning over to the Sub-Treasury almost daily for the past two weeks large sums of money received as subscriptions for the new bonds. Many of these banks have filed their own corporate subscriptions for considerable amounts of the new bonds, but recent developments have nearly dispelled all expectations on their part of being beneficiaries under the allotment of the loan. There is little belief among bankers that any subscribers for $1,000,000 or more of the bonds will get any of them. If Secretary Gage carries out his plan of serving the smaller subscribers first, there will be no bonds left for the million-dollar subscribers.

One of the first subscribers to the war loan was the Chase National Bank, the Directors of which voted to have the bank subscribe for $5,000,000 of the new bonds as a matter of patriotic duty as well as of business enterprise. The Gallatin National Bank yesterday filed its subscription for $1,000,000 of the new bonds. All subscriptions in excess of $500 have to be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount of the subscription, consequently the New York banks have between them quite a snug sum tied up on this account. Subscriptions will be taken in this city up to 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at which hour the subscription closes at the Sub-Treasury.

"Sailor Brown" Discharged.

The trial of "Sailor" John Brown, accused of the murder of Margaret Crowley, at 27 Monroe Street March 14, which was resumed before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, was brought to an abrupt ending in a few minutes by an order of the Justice to discharge Brown. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre later moved the dismissal of the indictments against Robert Hoey and Thomas Cosgrove, who had been indicted on the same charge. Justice Fursman held that there was no evidence to convict.

DEATH FORETOLD IN A DREAM.

A Vision of an Acquaintance Prophesied Miss Shenessy's End Three Months Beforehand.

The death of Miss Anna B. Shenessy, which occurred on Saturday, in Ocean Grove, N. J., as the result of an accident, furnished much food for speculation to those who pin their faith to signs and omens. Her end was prophesied three months ago, almost to a day, by the vision of an acquaintance who appeared to her in a dream.

Miss Shenessy was a young and attractive woman, the daughter of William Shenessy, editor of a trade publication in this city, who lives at 139 East Fiftieth Street. She was accustomed to teach in the Sunday school of the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, on East Fiftieth Street, between First and Second Avenues, where she was an attendant, and also contralto soloist in the choir. Another teacher in the Sunday school is Miss Arabella Hyland, who also teaches in the boys' department of Public School No. 14. In the night of April 8-9, 1898, a vision of Miss Hyland appeared to Miss Shenessy in a dream, announcing as a message from heaven that the latter was to die three months from that time. Miss Shenessy told this dream to her pastor, the Rev. David W. Couch, and also told it, with a laugh, to her Sunday school class, when bidding them good-bye for the Summer season.

Miss Shenessy went early in the Summer with her parents to their Summer home, on Abbott Avenue, Ocean Grove. On July 4, just after she had dressed to go out for a walk with her mother, she stepped out on a balcony projecting from the second floor of the cottage, and leaned over to look down at some friends below. As she did so, the light wooden panel which supported her gave way and she fell a distance of fifteen feet to the ground, landing on the back of her neck and shoulders. Her spinal cord was fractured in three places, and as a result of her injuries she was completely paralyzed during the days she lingered. She could not raise her head. Saturday she died.

Miss Shenessy had thought about her dream and figured that her death should occur on July 8 to bring the dream true, and talked about it frequently in her illness, which lasted longer than the doctors' expectations. If her dream occurred midnight of April 8, however, her death on July 9 would bring it three months to the day. The young woman's funeral took place from the Beekman Hill Church last night.

FIRE IN A "SKY SCRAPER."

Two Tenth Floor Offices in the Sixteen-Story Manhattan Life Building Burned Out.

Two offices on the tenth floor of the sixteen story Manhattan Life Building, 66 Broadway, were damaged by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Night Watchman Doyle of the Stock Exchange saw smoke coming from the windows on the New Street side, and notified George R. Ross, the engineer, who was in the cellar. Ross at once started the pumps, and, summoning Watchmen Platt and Brady, who were on the sixth floor, prepared to fight the fire. Meantime an alarm was turned in.

The fire was burning fiercely in Room 81, one of a suite occupied by the New York Air Brake Company and the Eames Vacuum Brake Company. Ross and his assistants forced in the door and attacked the fire with their hose. Fire Chief Kruger of the First Battalion was soon on hand with a force of men and engines. While the firemen were dragging their lines of hose up to the tenth floor Chief Kruger and Capt. Lucas of Engine Company No. 10 relieved Ross and the watchmen.

The flames spread to Room 80, occupied by Henry W. Wheeler, one of the Jerome Park Reservoir Commission. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen this office and the one in which the fire originated were burned out before the flames were extinguished.

The origin of the fire is not known. The building is damaged to the extent of about $1,000. The loss to the New York Air Brake Company and the Eames Vacuum Brake Company, which are allied concerns, will probably foot up $1,000, fully covered by insurance. Several of the record books were destroyed. Henry W. Wheeler's loss will be less than $500. Mr. Wheeler was Secretary of the Jerome Park Reservoir Commission under Mayor Strong's Administration. Some of the records of the commission were damaged by fire.

It is the belief of the manager of the New York Air Brake Company that the fire was started by rats, which gnawed some matches in one of the desks of the company's office. The electrical current in the building was shut off at the time of the fire and it could not have occurred from faulty insulation of wires.

Chief Kruger complimented Engineer Ross and the two watchmen for their prompt and energetic work, which he said had undoubtedly prevented the fire from assuming greater proportions.

"This is the first time in my experience," said the Chief, "that the standpipes in a high building have been equal to the emergency."

KORTRIGHT CASE ADJOURNED.

The Little Girl Was Produced in Court Yesterday.

There was to have been a hearing in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday morning upon the writ of habeas corpus directing the production in court of the seven-year-old daughter of Gouverneur Kortright. It was adjourned, however, till this morning by consent of counsel on both sides.

The little girl whose production was secured by the writ, for which her stepmother, Mrs. E. Theresa Kortright, applied, was in court yesterday. She was hurried out of the courtroom, however, as soon as the adjournment was secured. There is much mystery attached to the case, and the lawyers on both sides absolutely decline to discuss it. Mrs. Kortright claims that the child is denied her liberty by her father, and kept hidden in some place of which her stepmother does not know.

REFLECTED UPON A BANK.

Justice Pryor's Strong Statement Against the Irving National.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, declining to set aside the general assignment made by the Wilson Brothers' Wooden Ware Company. The decision was rendered in an action brought by the Irving National Bank against the Wilson corporation.

The bank charged that the company received from it $3,250 as a loan on May 16, and assigned on June 25 last, and sued on the ground that the defendant company had not acted in good faith in obtaining the loan, but with the intention of assigning and thereby defrauding the bank of its rights.

Justice Pryor holds that the assignment was made in good faith, and for "the laudable purpose of securing a ratable distribution of its assets among creditors, and is invalidated by no forbidden motive.

"Prompt possession was taken and retained by the assignee. The irregularities imputed to him by the plaintiff were acquiesced in by the plaintiff's representative, and it is not now to be heard in impeachment of acts to which it assented.

"The only fraud upon the creditors which I detect is in this attempt by the plaintiff to obtain a perfidious advantage over its associates."

The bank alleged in its complaint that on June 28, three days after the defendant company assigned, the corporation had its doors open, and was doing business just as it was before the assignment. The bank admitted to having enforced its option on $228.12 belonging to the defendant which was on deposit in its hands. It stated that it deducted this sum from the full amount of the claim against the defendant corporation.

Convict Rearrested at Sing Sing.

Matthew O'Neill, alias Kennedy, a member of the Allen, Killoran, and Russell gang of Post Office thieves, was arrested yesterday morning at Sing Sing upon his release from prison. Allen, Killoran, and Russell are the men who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail July 4, 1896. Killoran is now under arrest in Belgium. The men were arrested in Long Island for breaking into a Post Office. O'Neill was sentenced to five years' imprisonment under the name of Kennedy. He pleaded guilty before Justice McMahon. O'Neill is now charged with the theft of $40 from Henry Stubner of 2,034 First Avenue, whom he is accused of robbing May 21, 1894. He has been sent to the Tombs by Justice McMahon.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

A Large Increase in Salaries of Teachers Is Recommended.

THE NEW TRAINING SCHOOL

An Examination of Applicants for Admission Will Be Held Next Month—Graduates Will Be Entitled to Temporary Licenses.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, and considered, among other things, a report of the Committee on School System in the matter of granting certain licenses under the new system of licensing teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The committee recommended that the City Superintendent of Schools be authorized to grant permanent head-of-department licenses to all teachers in the two boroughs who on Dec. 31, 1897, held permanent licenses, who then had not less than ten years of experience in class teaching and who at that time were on the eligible list as Principals, and have not yet been appointed as such.

The committee further recommended that the City Superintendent be authorized to grant temporary head-of-department licenses to all teachers in the two boroughs who at the end of last year had not less than ten years of experience in class teaching and who belonged to seven different grades, from Vice Principals to teachers receiving the minimum salary of $750. This will affect about 400 teachers, and will cost the city about $500,000 a year more. The report was adopted.

Another resolution was adopted, asking that 5 per cent. of the excise money or license fees be placed to the credit of the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund.

The new seal of the Board of Education was used for the first time yesterday. The design is an open book, resting against the torch of wisdom and surrounded by a wreath of ivy. Around the wreath are the words: "Board of Education, City of New York."

City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell yesterday issued an announcement containing the official requirements for entrance into the classes of the new Training School for Teachers, to be opened next September. He says in the announcement:

> An examination of applicants for admission to the New York Training School for Teachers, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, will be conducted under the direction of the City Superintendent of Schools in the Girls' High School, 36 East Twelfth Street, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2, 1898, commencing each day at 9 A. M.
>
> Candidates must be at least seventeen years of age at the time of entrance, and they must subscribe to the following declaration: "We, the subscribers, hereby declare that our object in asking admission to the New York Training School for Teachers is to prepare ourselves for teaching, and that it is our purpose to engage in teaching in the public schools of the State of New York at the completion of such preparation."

The announcement goes on to say that before admission to the examination applicants must hold, as a minimum qualification, a diploma of graduation from a high school or an academy having a course of study approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or a diploma from an institution of equal or higher rank.

The applicants will be examined in English, mathematics, history and civics, including Greek, Roman, English, and American history; geography, drawing, and science, including botany, zoology, physiology, and physics.

Graduates of the New York Training School for Teachers who pass the examination prescribed by the City Superintendent in the history and principles of education and methods of teaching will be entitled to temporary license No. 1.

THE VACATION SCHOOLS.

Instruction for Children Unable to Enter at the Regular Term.

The vacation schools in the Borough of Manhattan were opened yesterday morning, and the attendance at all of them was very good. Most of these pupils are not the regular school children who are taking a rest during the vacations, but children who have been unable to get into the schools during the regular term for want of room.

The schools opened are those at 60 Chrystie Street, in Henry Street near Pike Street, at 108 Broome Street, at 239 East Houston Street, at 150 First Avenue, at 8 Clark Street, at 230 East Eighty-eighth Street, at 225 East Twenty-third Street, at 229 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and at 515 West Thirty-seventh Street. Half of these schools are below Fourteenth Street, the same territory in which the school playgrounds were opened last week.

The work done in the vacation schools is of a lighter nature than that during the regular term. The children do not have any time study, the work being nature study and expression, including the study of English, in a way that is not technical, the reading and committing to memory, in class, of stories, fables, and poetry, the study of natural objects collected every day, and some sewing, modeling, and drawing.

The classes were opened at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and nearly all closed at 11:30 and in some instances at noon. Those regular teachers who wished gave instruction at these vacation schools, for which they get extra pay, but the Board of Education discourages this extra work by the regulars, preferring that they should take the needed rest, so as to be in good condition to resume their work in the Fall. In other schools substitute teachers are employed.

About 800 children attended the classes in the Chrystie Street school. In the Broome Street school 800 children reported, and as many as 1,400 went to the East Houston Street School.

FOR ARMORY IMPROVEMENTS.

State Board Will Meet in This City To-day to Consider Plans.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—The State Armory Board will meet in New York City tomorrow to consider plans for armory improvements, for which the late Legislature made appropriations. The appropriations for this purpose were as follows:

For a new armory at Whitehall, $42,000; for repairs to the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, $35,000; to the Elmira Armory, $25,000; to the Auburn Armory, $8,000, and to the Walton Armory, $6,000.

Deserted His Wife for the Army.

Mrs. Annie Doyle of 463 Columbus Avenue has asked Magistrate Flammer, in the West Side Police Court, to effect the arrest of her husband for abandonment and non-support. She appeared yesterday morning in court, bearing a four-months-old child in her arms. She stated that her husband was employed as an attendent in a hospital. July 1 he sent her $2 in an envelope, in which there was a note. The note told her that her husband was going to Cuba, and she would never see him again, and that he had gone to the front as a Red Cross nurse. A friend of her husband also received a note from him stating that he had gone to Cuba as a Red Cross nurse. Magistrate Flammer sent Mrs. Doyle to the Red Cross headquarters.

Charges Against Hildreth Dismissed.

Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday dismissed six indictments for grand larceny and forgery against William H. Hildreth, formerly a member of the firm of Abe Stein & Co., leather merchants, which failed in 1894 for about $1,000,000. A number of civil suits and several criminal charges grew out of the failure. Some foreign firms which held paper for the Steins sent representatives to this country to push charges against Hildreth, it having been said that the failure was due to improper conduct in the business. The indictments were dismissed, it was said, because matters had been adjusted, and the charges withdrawn against Hildreth.

Candidacy of Richard Higbie.

Senator Richard Higbie of the First District, which takes in Suffolk and Richmond Counties, is in the race for the nomination for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket. His friends are already working in his behalf. Senator Higbie received a call at his home in Babylon from Hugh McRoberts, a Republican leader in Richmond County, and it was announced yesterday that the Senator would receive his support.

MARRIAGE OF AN HEIRESS.

Miss Rubsam, Who Found It Difficult to Live on $100 a Week, Becomes Mrs. Glover.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Louise Rubsam and Frederick S. Glover, which took place last Friday in Jersey City, came in the nature of a surprise to more than one person. Mrs. Glover is an heiress eighteen years old, and the adopted daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rubsam of Staten Island. She is the young woman who recently testified in a Supreme Court case, where she endeavored to get a larger allowance from her guardians, that she could, with difficulty, manage to subsist on $100 a week.

The bride's adopted father was a wealthy brewer, and the fortune he left her is held in trust for her by her guardians until she is twenty-one years old. Her idea of what was necessary for her to live on and the ideas of her guardians as to what she ought to get, varied very much. Miss Rubsam lived lately at the Hotel Savoy with her maid, and was for some time engaged to Mr. Glover, their marriage being planned for the Spring. Then it was postponed till Fall, and with this understanding Mr. Glover made one of a party including A. W. Coe, (who shared quarters with him in the city,) H. W. Swift, and Alfred P. Gardiner, all New York bachelors and old friends, to spend the Summer at Larchmont, where they had quarters in the Victoria Hotel.

This party of friends had long decided to hold themselves unimpressionable to feminine charms while on their Summer tours, and though they knew of Mr. Glover's engagement they thought him safe till the Fall. Last Friday he disappeared, and when he returned to the rooms at Larchmont on Saturday he announced that he had been married by the Rev. Mr. Mewry, at that clergyman's home in Jersey City, on Friday evening. The result is that the Larchmont party has been broken up, and Mr. Gardiner is going to his Summer place at Dundee, Canada, with a fishing party on June 18 instead.

Mr. and Mrs. Glover are now on their wedding trip. It is thought they may have gone to Maine, where Mr. Glover, who is a member of the New York Woolen firm, Duval, Cone & Glover, has some mills. Mr. Glover is a member of the Colonial and Wool Clubs.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Woman and a Child, Their Clothing Afire, Perish in the Sight of Terror-Stricken Spectators.

A woman and a child were burned to death yesterday afternoon in a room in the tenement house at 1,561 Avenue A while terror-stricken neighbors looked on without sufficient presence of mind to save them. The victims were Mrs. Filomena Caferia, fifty-five years old, and Julia Parlato, the four-year-old daughter of Joseph Parlato, who keeps a fruit stand at Eightieth Street and Avenue A, and lives with his family in the rooms where the tragedy occurred. The tenement is a five-story brick house, and swarms with Italians. Parlato and his wife went visiting yesterday, leaving Mrs. Caferia, who is employed by the family, in charge of their four small children, of whom Julia was the second. As near as can be learned, the children were playing with some matches, which ignited, setting fire to Julia's clothes. Mrs. Caferia undertook to extinguish the flames, but in the effort her clothing also caught fire. They screamed for help, and scores of tenants rushed to the spot. Through the open door the woman and child could be seen staggering about the room wrapped in flames. The sight spread terror among the spectators in the narrow hallway and rendered them helpless. Finally Policeman Cullen of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who had been attracted by the screams, appeared on the scene, and rushing into the room extinguished the flames. A hurry call was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, but when the ambulance arrived both Mrs. Caferia and the child were dead.

The fire did very little damage to the building or furniture.

MR. MORGAN'S BULLDOG.

The Prize Pup That Cost $3,000 Loses an Eye in a Fight with Mrs. Tracy's Cat.

HIGHLAND FALLS, July 11.—A battle almost to the death was fought yesterday morning between J. Pierpont Morgan's prize bulldog and a maltese cat belonging to Mrs. Charles F. Tracy. When the fight ended the bulldog had lost one eye, the other optic was badly damaged, and his nice sleek hide was furrowed and ridged with innumerable scratches from which rich prize blood flowed in profusion. Mr. Morgan's bulldog the pet of the family, has long been a terror to cats. Ever since Mr. Morgan paid $3,000 for him in Europe and presented the dog to his daughter, no cat has lived at "Cragstons." Even cats in the neighboring cottages have paid the death penalty when seen by the savage pet. The servants named the dog "His Nibs," and by that name he is still known.

Saturday Mrs. Tracy was presented with a splendid Maltese cat by a friend. "His Nibs" saw the cat on the Tracy lawn yesterday morning and started to wind up its earthly career. The cat pretended not to see "His Nibs" until the latter sprang forward to the attack. Then with a bound the Maltese met him half way and the battle began.

For several minutes it was impossible to tell which would come off winner. The cat, however, had seized "His Nibs" by the head and clawed it ferociously. Soon the bulldog realized that he hadn't got hold of the ordinary cat, and he tried to let go. His efforts were fruitless. The cat hung on tenaciously, biting and scratching for dear life. "His Nibs" began to howl, but that only increased the cat's fury.

The Morgan and Tracy families rushed out on the lawn and tried to separate the combatants. It was hard work but they were successful in the end. Ten minutes after the fight began "His Nibs" was carried into Mr. Morgan's parlor minus one eye and bleeding from every pore. The cat sped with his back humped defiantly over to the Tracy cottage without a scratch. "His Nibs" has been taken to a New York hospital, where he will be fitted with a glass eye and otherwise restored to as normal a condition as possible. The bulldog at past shows won several medals and cups, but the Maltese has so damaged him that he will never again be exhibited.

THE PETERSON TRIAL.

It Is Enlivened by the Original Remarks of W. N. Livingston.

A rather uninteresting trial in the Kings County Court yesterday was enlivened by the opinions of one of the witnesses, William N. Livingston, editor of The Financier. Louis Peterson of 19 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, a stylishly dressed man, was on trial for grand larceny in the second degree. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Addie E. Rice of 39 West Thirty-second Street, Manhattan, charged him with having taken a watch and a locket, valued at $70, which were left to Mrs. Rice by her sister. Peterson is an advertising agent for The Financier.

Mr. Livingston was called to testify as to Peterson's good character, and said he had known him for thirty years and had found him truthful and honest. On cross-examination Assistant District Attorney Elder asked him if Peterson was not a dishonest man.

"He is morally, but not criminally, dishonest," was the editor's unexpected reply.

"What do you mean? What's the difference?" asked Mr. Elder.

"He was morally dishonest," explained the witness, "because he married a rich widow for her money. That made him her servant and got him into trouble."

Later on Mr. Elder asked him if he thought the defendant would lie, and Mr. Livingston replied:

"Probably. According to excellent authority all men are liars."

Peterson was acquitted.

Life Lost in a Cleveland Fire.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—F. Hempy's planing mill at 182 Jefferson Street, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, to-day. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000. In the ruins of the burned mill were found some charred bones and flesh, evidently the remains of a man who had perished in the flames. As the mill was not in operation when the fire broke out and no employes were in the building, the remains are supposed to be those of a tramp.

President's Receptions Postponed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Owing to the incessant demands on his time incident to the war, public receptions given by the President and Mrs. McKinley on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays have been indefinitely postponed.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Mayor Van Wyck Opposes an Appropriation for the Zoological Society's Garden.

OTHER OFFICIALS FAVOR IT

The Controller Reports Favorably on the Mayor's Plan for Bicycle Paths in Queens—Other Matters Taken Up.

Mayor Van Wyck expressed his opinion at some length at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday when the question of appropriating money for the Zoological Society's garden in the Bronx Park was brought up. Controller Coler said he was willing to recommend that $100,000 be appropriated for the garden, as the society was willing to spend just as much as the city. A discussion followed as to whether the amount, if appropriated, should be put in the budget.

William T. Hornaday, one of the society's Directors, said that as the preliminary work in the garden was putting in sewers and other improvements, which belonged by right to the city, he thought it was proper that the city's money should be expended before that of the society.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said he was in favor of making the appropriation. The Mayor, however, did not look upon the matter in the same light.

Favors Public Control.

"The law allowing us to appropriate money for this garden," he said, "was made before we came into office, but we always obey the law. Nevertheless, the system which has grown up during the past few years of allowing private corporations to control public affairs is wrong. We have even been asked to turn over a part of the school system to the control of a private corporation, and we are called upon to give $6,500,000 in money and property to these private concerns for a public library over which the city will have no control. The city is rich and old enough to own its own public library as well as its own zoological garden. I am willing to sit here and appropriate $15,000,000 for a public library which shall be in reality what its name implies.

"A woman came to me a short time ago and asked if I would be willing to turn over a pavilion in Bellevue Hospital to her society for the care of wounded soldiers in case the military hospitals got overcrowded. I told her that the City Hall would be turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers if the necessity should arise, and that the city would take care of them, but that I didn't propose to let her use a pavilion in Bellevue or in any other public hospital to advertise herself and her society."

The board finally referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel.

Money for Bicycle Paths.

Controller Coler reported favorably on the Mayor's plan for asphalt bicycle paths to connect the Thirty-fourth and Ninety-second Street ferries with country roads on Long Island. He estimated the cost of the paths at $21,666, and the board appropriated $22,000 for the work.

The Controller reported against a change in the contract for building the Riverside extension viaduct to provide for the use of granite instead of limestone, on the ground that the cost would be $87,000 additional.

The board authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $570,000 to pay the awards for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. The Corporation Counsel said he had found that the bonds could be legally issued.

The sum of $4,750 was appropriated to pay the salaries of sealers of weights and measures in the former Cities of New York and Brooklyn who were legislated out of office.

The Park Board asked for $150,000 to remove the old reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. The request was referred to the Controller.

A letter was received from Jones & O'Connor, contractors, in which they threatened to sue the city unless money was provided to carry out their contract to build Grammar School No. 44. The money is to come out of the $23,000,000 bond issue which the Brooklyn Aldermen have refused to sanction.

CITY DEBT LIMIT QUESTION.

The Controller is Preparing a Statement—Appeal to the Governor.

A statement is being prepared by Controller Coler in regard to the city debt limit. The Controller says he is going to try to show how the credit of the city can be increased by eliminating from the present liabilities the debts of the counties included in the consolidation.

He has appealed to the Governor for legislation at the special session of the Legislature that will enable the city to borrow more money. He is hopeful that if such legislation can be secured the city will be able to go ahead on a large scale with public improvements in all the boroughs.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE.

A Proposition to Entertain Soldiers and Sailors on Their Return.

The North Side Board of Trade met last evening at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue. President James L. Wells occupied the chair, and about twenty-five members answered roll call.

A resolution was offered by Albert E. Davis commending the patriotism and heroism of the United States soldiers and sailors. President Wells offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of twenty-five to make all necessary arrangements for a reception to the soldiers and sailors from the Borough of the Bronx upon their return from the war, and that other organizations in the borough be requested to co-operate. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A strong protest was made against the proposed removal of the branch office of the Building Department, now at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Superintendent Brady and urge its retention.

President Wells announced that he had had an interview with the officials of the New York Telephone Company, and that they had promised to look into the matter of further reducing rates, especially in Fordham and Williams's Bridge.

A special committee of five was appointed to confer with Postmaster Van Cott, with the view of securing better postal facilities and the use of mail cars on the trolley lines.

Henry R. Nostrand's Motion Denied.

Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday denied Henry R. Nostrand's motion for the examination of additional ballot boxes in the Seventh Council District. Nostrand is contesting Charles H. Ebbetts's right to a seat in the Municipal Council. The motion was denied on the ground that Henry French, who was also on the ticket in that district, should have been made a party to the proceeding.

Charities Commissioners Meet.

The Commissioners of Charities representing all the boroughs of New York, met for the first time yesterday in the new offices of the department, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. On the desk of President Keller, Commissioner for Manhattan and the Bronx, was a large floral "K." Commissioners Adolph Simis, Jr., representing Brooklyn and Queens, and James Feeney, representing Richmond, were present. Only routine business was transacted.

Kings County Traction Sale.

Preliminary to the winding up of the affairs of the Kings County Traction Company the Directors will sell at auction, at 111 Broadway, next Thursday, the following assets of the corporation: 39,987 shares of the capital stock of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad and options on the remaining 13 shares; also options on nine shares of stock of the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad. All of these shares and options are now on deposit with the Central Trust Company under an agreement dated April 4, 1896, executed between the Nassau Electric Railroad and the Brooklyn Traction Company.

Lately some one advertised to sell for $5 a secret for preventing trousers from fringing at the bottom.

We give you the secret: wear knickerbockers.

We give you the knickerbockers alone or knickerbocker suits, at reduced prices—nothing extraordinary but all good.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WARLIKE WAITERS WAIT IN VAIN.

Assignee De Shields Takes Possession of Avoca Villa and Finds Nothing But Trouble.

Things were made very interesting last night for George D. De Shields, Jr., when he went to Bath Beach to take possession of Avoca Villa as assignee. His father, George D. De Shields, a well-known hotel keeper, had been running the place, but had failed, and made a general assignment to his son for the benefit of creditors.

When the news got about among the waiters at the hotel there was much muttering and shaking of heads. The season has been bad at Bath Beach, owing, it is said, to the sensitiveness of Summer boarders to the possibilities of bombardment by Spanish fleets. Matters have been so bad with Mr. De Shields that, his waiters say, he has been unable to pay them money due for wages.

The assignee appeared at Avoca Villa at about 6 o'clock last evening. The waiters were waiting. A sentry reported his advent to the main army of waiters, who withdrew into their intrenchments and lay in wait. Mr. De Shields, Jr., came briskly up the walk, swingin a cane in blissful unconsciousness of what was awaiting him. As he set foot on the piazza of the hotel there was a sudden irruption of white-aproned belligerents. They came pouring out of every door in the building. They swooped down upon the astonished assignee with cries of vengeance.

"Where's my $50?" yelled one.

"Let's assassinate de assignee!" shouted another.

Then they fell upon Mr. De Shields with everything portable and injurious which was within easy reach. The assignee attempted to defend himself, but was overwhelmed by force of numbers, and was compelled to retire in good order in the direction of the beach. The waiters started after him, shouting, "Let's duck him!" "Let's sink him!" "Remember the Merrimac!" "Long live Fitz!" and other cries of a warlike nature.

Matters looked rather squally for the assignee, but the cooler-headed help about the place came to the rescue. Stablemen and other workingmen, including some of the waiters who did not sympathize with the insurgents, dashed upon the attacking force and drove it off, and Mr. De Shields was able to take command without further trouble. The waiters finally left the place and the hotel was closed for the evening. It will, however, be reopened to-day.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSOLVENT FOREIGN CORPORATION.—James W. Sands, on a bill filed by him in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, secured the appointment of receivers for the E. S. Greeley Company, of which he was a stockholder. The corporation, which was insolvent, was organized under the laws of Connecticut. Proceedings were also taken in the State Court in Connecticut to wind up the company, and a receiver was appointed in such proceedings. The question arose in the suit in the Circuit Court how the assets administered on by its receiver should be distributed. The creditors residing in New York claimed that they were entitled to payment in full before any payment was made to any creditor residing elsewhere. The Court held that, although the resident creditors would otherwise have been entitled to a preference, as claimed, they had waived their right thereto by filing their claims with the Connecticut receiver as well as with the New York receiver. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Circuit Judge Wallace, has now decided, on appeal, that the resident and non-resident creditors were entitled to share equally in the distribution of assets.

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LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.—By the terms of applications made by James Clements to the Connecticut Indemnity Company for a policy of life insurance, the answers to the questions asked therein were made warranties. By the policy issued thereon for $5,000 it was declared that the applicant was insured "in consideration of the agreements and warranties made in the application" therefor, and that "the application, on the faith of which this policy issues, is hereby referred to and made part of this contract, and the insured hereby agrees that the answers and statements therein contained are material, and that they are full, complete, and true. On the trial of an action brought at Olean, Cattaraugus County, by John Clements, one of the beneficiaries, to recover the amount of the policy it appeared that the applicant's answer to the questions in the applications contained a statement not only false, but known by the applicant to be false. A judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff was recently reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Justice Adams, in which all the other Justices concurred, that there had been a breach of warranty which avoided the policy. The insured, when asked what other physician he had consulted, answered "None," when the undisputed facts showed that he had been treated prior to May, 1884, for a "colles fracture" of the wrist, and that the physician then found he had a weak heart.

⁂

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.—Harry Bumpus, who was indebted to his daughter, Sarah E. Bumpus, for services in remaining in the family and taking care of him and his wife, under an agreement on his part to pay for such services, conveyed to her a farm in the town of Romulus, Seneca County, in consideration of this indebtedness. The deed of the farm, prior to its execution, was read over to the daughter, but before executing it, the father went into another room with the scrivener, where, in the absence of the daughter, this provision was inserted in the deed: "The party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to support and maintain the party of the first part so long as he lives as a part of the consideration of this transfer." This provision became known to the daughter within a month after the delivery of the deed. She made no attempt to have the deed reformed, but on the contrary continued to live upon the farm and to furnish her father with the support and maintenance which was provided for by this clause in the deed. In a suit brought by C. O. Townsend, as receiver, on behalf of a judgment creditor of the father, to set aside the deed as fraudulent the Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant, the daughter, holding, in an opinion by Justice Adams, that in the absence of a satisfactory explanation such action on the daughter's part must be regarded as an adoption by her of the objectionable clause, which placed her in practically the same attitude she would have occupied had she accepted the deed with full knowledge of its contents. Presiding Justice Hardin and Justice Ward dissented.

Prince Victor Emanuel at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 11.—Prince Victor Emanuel of Italy, accompanied by Count Carpenette, has arrived here from Bar Harbor, and is the guest of Spencer Trask at Yaddo. He will remain here several days before going to Newport.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Sailor Hats.

5,000 DOZEN AT HALF PRICE.

Fine Split Straws,
75c. to $3.50.
Sennet Braid Sailors,
48c. and 95c.
New Shape Felt Hats,
85c. to $1.75.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 8. Sunday 3:30, 8.
Admission, (except Saturdays and Sundays,) 10c. & 25c. Saturdays and Sundays, 25 cts. & 50 cts.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evg., except Sun. & Mon., 8 P.M.
De Wolf Hopper in WANG. Except Sun., 9 P.M. Sat. Mat., 4 P.M.

THE COOL CASINO! Theatre & Roof. Mat. Saturday! Only Thea. Open! Ad. 50c. Only B'way Roof.
In THEATRE To-mrw Nt! Last Wk of Re-engagement! Louis Mann! Clara Lipman! THE TELEPHONE GIRL!
On Roof To-Ngt! 4th Great Week! RICE'S Summer Ngts!
Nxt wk—New Xtrvgnza, "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM., 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights concert in Amphitheatre.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c
MUSIC HALL—Burlesque—COOK'S TOUR.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville, Rogers Bros. & oth's.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c.50c.Noon to 11 P.M.
New Cooling System. Papinta. War Pictures.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN
Lottie Gilson, James Thornton, Others.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
St. Louis vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M.
Take any Coney Island route.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.

THE DANGERS OF POISON IVY.

Children Suffer from It in Riverside Park—A Number of Complaints Sent In.

With the return of midsummer, when thousands of the city's inhabitants seek escape from the heat in the city parks, the dangers of poison ivy are again manifest. Already many children resident in the vicinity of Riverside Park have suffered from the noxious plant. The first complaint of the season to the Park Department has been received from Mrs. J. Palmer of 312 West One Hundred and Second Street, within a few steps of Riverside Park. Mr. Palmer, when seen yesterday, said that his little daughter had been confined to her bed for two weeks, suffering from the effects of the poison. She had, he said, come in contact with the poisonous vines that flourish in the park near One Hundred and Second Street. Mr. Palmer further stated that a number of children in the vicinity were suffering from the effects of the ivy, including six children in one family on Amsterdam Avenue. Complaint had been made to the Park Department two weeks ago about the existence of the vines.

At the offices of the Park Board it was said that Mrs. Palmer's complaint had been received by the board, and had been referred to N. J. Rose, landscape gardener in the Borough of Manhattan, who had already taken steps to destroy the vines complained of. It was added, however, that the pest infests the bypaths and more secluded parts of every park in the city. This, it was said, is especially true of Riverside and Central Parks, where the vine grows wild, and where it is next to an impossibility to thoroughly eradicate it.

Gardener Rose, who was also seen, admitted that it was true that a letter of complaint had reached him last week. He said that he had sent a man to One Hundred and Second Street to destroy the vines there. "Several vines were torn out," said Mr. Rose, "but it may be that the particular vines referred to were missed. The vine abounds in Riverside Park, growing along the walls and on the trees where the shrubbery is densest. It nourishes in all of our larger parks, for that matter, and even if we had large forces of attendants, which we have not at present, we could not guarantee that our efforts would surely be attended with success. It would be absolutely impossible to attempt to destroy the entire vines except at enormous expense. The vine is so hardy that the smallest portion of root left in the ground is sufficient to cause a new vine to spring up. The roots are furthermore so wide-spreading that to dig for them would destroy many valuable trees. Our efforts have always been limited to destroying the foliage which alone causes poisoning. This is done by severing the vine near the root. Yet even after this is done it not infrequently happens that the upper severed portion continues to thrive, drawing its sustenance from the tree to which it clings. The vines in the parks, however, are confined largely to out-of-the-way places, and the only recourse at present is for nurses and others to prevent children from roaming in the bypaths where the foliage is thickest."

UNION TRACTION LITIGATION.

C. L. Corbin Applies to Chancellor McGill for a Receivership.

Charles L. Corbin yesterday applied to Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of certain mortgaged property of the Union Traction Company, which operates a road between Arlington and Ridgewood. The property in question was mortgaged to the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York for $1,000,000.

The trolley company was recently declared insolvent, and Senator W. M. Johnson was appointed receiver. He is operating the road. Chancellor McGill said that Mr. Corbin, who represents the Metropolitan Trust Company, could either sue the receiver or take a rule to show cause why a receiver for the mortgaged property should not be appointed. The matter was laid over until next Monday to allow the Trust Company to decide what course it will pursue.